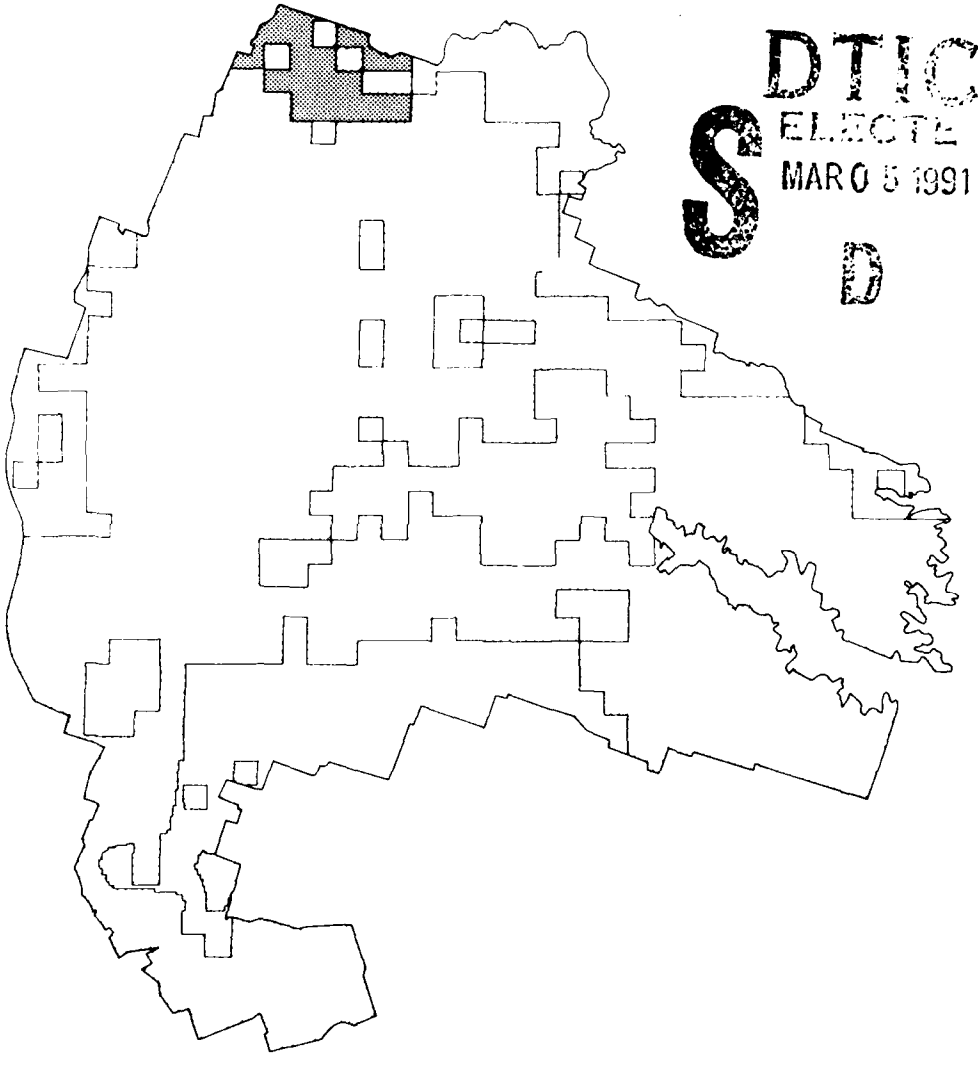
(2)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS FISCAL YEAR 1986 THE SHOAL CREEK WATERSHED



C.S. Mueller-Wille
David L. Carlson

With Contributions by

Hope Armstrong
Shawn Bonath Carlson
H. Blaine Ensor
Joan K. Koch
Elizabeth A. Miller
Robyn L. Pearson

UNITED STATES ARMY FORT HOOD
ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERIES
RESEARCH REPORT NUMBER 20
1990

This report represents a survey conducted at Fort Hood during Fiscal Year 1986 The original contract report has been edited for distribution to the general public

The cover design reflects that portion of Fort Hood surveyed during this project (dotted areas) as well as all previously surveyed areas

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT FORT HOOD, TEXAS
FISCAL YEAR 1986
THE SHOAL CREEK WATERSHED

C.S. Mueller-Wille
David L. Carlson

With Contributions by

Hope Armstrong
S.B. Carlson
H. Blaine Ensor
Joan K. Koch
Elizabeth A. Miller
Robyn L. Pearson

United States Army Fort Hood
Archaeological Resource Management Series
Research Report No. 20

1990

Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas
Fiscal Year 1986
The Shoal Creek Watershed

Submitted in Partial
Fulfillment of Delivery Order Number 9
Contract DACA-63-84-D-0181

Prime Contractor
David L. Carlson, Ph.D.
Co-principal Investigator
Archeological Research Laboratory
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-4352

Contracting Officer's Authorized Representative
Frederick L. Briuer, Ph.D.
Co-principal Investigator
U.S. Army Installation Fort Hood, Texas
Staff Archaeologist

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM

1. REPORT NUMBER: Research Report # 20	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.
3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER	
4. TITLE (and Subtitle): Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1986, The Shoal Creek Watershed	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED: Final, Fiscal Year 1986
	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
7. AUTHOR(s): C.S. Mueller-Wille, David L. Carlson	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s): Delivery Order No. 9 Contract DACA-63-84-D-0181
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS: Archeological Research Laboratory Texas A&M University College Station, Texas 77843-4352	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS: U.S. Army Engineer District Fort Hood P.O. Box 17300 Fort Worth, Texas 76102	12. REPORT DATE: 1990
	13. NUMBER OF PAGES: 158
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office): Department of the Army, HQ III Corps Directorate of Facilities Fort Hood, Texas 76544	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report): Unclassified
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)

17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

Fort Hood, Prehistory, History, Archaeology, Survey, Cultural Resources

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

From October to November, 1986, the Archeological Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University conducted a cultural resources survey for Delivery Order Number 9 of 16.78 km² (4,147 acres) at Fort Hood. As a result of the survey, 63 archaeological sites were discovered or relocated, and recorded. The 32 prehistoric sites show evidence of human occupation spanning the last 10,000 years. The 31 historic sites represent the initial migrations into Central Texas by Anglo settlers beginning about 1850 and ending with the purchase of the land by the Army in the 1940s and 1950s.

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473 EDITION OF 1 NOV 65 IS OBSOLETE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

20 (*Continued*)

Preliminary recommendations regarding the research potential of each site were based solely on the surface indications of the sites, with the result that a number of sites will require shovel testing in order to appraise the depth of the deposits, and/or documentary and informant research.

An analysis of prehistoric chronological indicators is used to develop age estimates for 564 prehistoric sites. In addition, the GRASS geographic information system is used to identify which sites are near the Leon River, which are near the Lampasas, and which are more than 10 km from either drainage. A series of three hypotheses are then tested regarding site distribution during the Terminal Archaic. Previous studies, using a smaller sample of sites suggested that the marginal areas of the post (those away from permanent water and the alluvial floodplains) were more intensively occupied during the Terminal Archaic. Analysis of the larger data set disputes this conclusion and suggests that there is no difference. During all periods, the areas located away from the Leon and Lampasas Rivers have a lower site density than areas within 10 km of the Leon. The West Fort Hood area, within 10 km of the Lampasas River, has the lowest site density of all.

Analysis of the historic artifacts from Fort Hood allows chronological estimates for 757 sites. Analysis of these data indicates that historic site density is also higher within 10 km of the Leon River. The data also indicate that the historic settlement of Fort Hood was essentially simultaneous. There is no evidence of a wave of settlement moving from east to west across the post.

ABSTRACT

From October to November, 1986, the Archeological Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University conducted a cultural resources survey for Delivery Order Number 9 of 16.78 km² (4,147 acres) at Fort Hood. As a result of the survey, 63 archaeological sites were discovered or relocated, and recorded. The 32 prehistoric sites show evidence of human occupation spanning the last 10,000 years. The 31 historic sites represent the initial migrations into Central Texas by Anglo settlers beginning about 1850 and ending with the purchase of the land by the Army in the 1940s and 1950s.

Preliminary recommendations regarding the research potential of each site were based solely on the surface indications of the sites, with the result that a number of sites will require shovel testing in order to appraise the depth of the deposits, and/or documentary and informant research.

An analysis of prehistoric chronological indicators is used to develop age estimates for 564 prehistoric sites. In addition, the GRASS geographic information system is used to identify which sites are near the Leon River, which are near the Lampasas, and which are more than 10 km from either drainage. A series of three hypotheses are then tested regarding site distribution during the Terminal Archaic. Previous studies, using a smaller sample of sites suggested that the marginal areas of the post (those away from permanent water and the alluvial floodplains) were more intensively occupied during the Terminal Archaic. Analysis of the larger data set disputes this conclusion and suggests that there is no difference. During all periods, the areas located away from the Leon and Lampasas Rivers have a lower site density than areas within 10 km of the Leon. The West Fort Hood area, within 10 km of the Lampasas River, has the lowest site density of all.

Analysis of the historic artifacts from Fort Hood allows chronological estimates for 757 sites. Analysis of these data indicates that historic site density is also higher within 10 km of the Leon River. The data also indicate that the historic settlement of Fort Hood was essentially simultaneous. There is no evidence of a wave of settlement moving from east to west across the post.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The present report summarizes the results of a 16.78 km^2 cultural resources survey conducted in the Shoal Creek Watershed in northern Fort Hood. The purpose of the survey was to record all historic and prehistoric sites which might be eligible for protection under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974. As a result of the survey, 32 prehistoric and 31 historic sites were recorded.

The future research capabilities of these sites and their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places have been preliminarily evaluated as follows: those sites with substantial research potential, 0 prehistoric and 6 historic; those sites which require subsurface testing and/or documentary and informant research to adequately assess research potential, 29 prehistoric and 8 historic; and those sites which appear to have limited research potential, 2 prehistoric and 16 historic (one historic site was not assessed, as it was judged to be out of the survey area). A listing of site assessments is provided in the Recommendations and Conclusions section, and site by site assessments are provided in Appendices I and II, the historic and prehistoric site descriptions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF TABLES, CONTINUED

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of people made the Delivery Order 9 survey possible. Catherine Mueller-Wille was Project Manager, while Ann Mesrobian and Tom Dureka served as co-crew chiefs. Sarah R. Coker acted as administrative assistant throughout the project. Frederick Briuer provided access to the Fort Hood laboratory and site files and served as the Contracting Officer's Representative. George Thomas shared his detailed knowledge of the installation and reviewed the field notes as they were completed.

The field crew consisted of James A. Masson, Marilyn A. Masson, Lisa J. Rotunno, and Edward Strychalski. Laboratory processing of the artifacts was directed by Lisa Niederauer. Tammy McLean was responsible for the historic artifact analysis under the supervision of Shawn B. Carlson, while Michael Bradle assisted in the lithic analysis under the supervision of H. Blaine Ensor. Bobbe Baker prepared the artifact photographs. Vincent Massey provided the computer-generated tables and microfiche, in addition to assisting with statistical work; Kathryn Reese drafted the figures; and Robyn Pearson and Celinda Stevens assisted in report preparation. Robyn Pearson also proofread the draft and worked out summary statistics. David Carlson, Marcus Harper, and Tammy McLean prepared the final version of the report.

INTRODUCTION

The present and previous surveys at the Fort Hood Military Installation have been conducted in compliance with federal laws and regulations which protect significant archaeological sites from disturbance or damage resulting from federal actions. In particular, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-655 and amendments; P.L. 91-243, 93-54, 94-422, 94-458, and 96-515), Executive Order 11593 (1971), and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291) have governed the archaeological research conducted at Fort Hood. The artifacts recovered from these surveys and the records produced are being curated by the Staff Archaeologist at the Fort Hood Military Installation in Killeen, Texas.

From October to November, 1986, a crew of six persons from the Archeological Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University conducted a cultural resources survey of approximately 16.78 km^2 (4,147 acres) for Delivery Order Number 9, in the Shoal Creek Watershed of Fort Hood, Texas (Figures 1 and 2). As a result of these investigations, 32 prehistoric and 31 historic sites were discovered or relocated, and recorded.

Systematic archaeological surveys at Fort Hood have been conducted since 1978 (Skinner et al. 1981). The project is unusual in comparison with most cultural resource surveys for two reasons. First, the size of the post has allowed large contiguous blocks to be surveyed, providing more detailed information on site density and location than can normally be obtained. This contrasts with pipeline, highway, or small surveys by providing archaeologists with a broader perspective on archaeological resources. Secondly, most of the terrain is in upland and intermediate upland environmental zones, often located well away from permanent water sources. This distinguishes Fort Hood from reservoir basin surveys, which are almost always located in floodplain areas.

This report is organized into two sections. The main body of the report summarizes the results of the survey, reports on research projects based on survey and other data, and provides preliminary recommendations regarding the research potential for each site. The appendices present basic descriptive data on the sites and artifacts discovered during the survey.

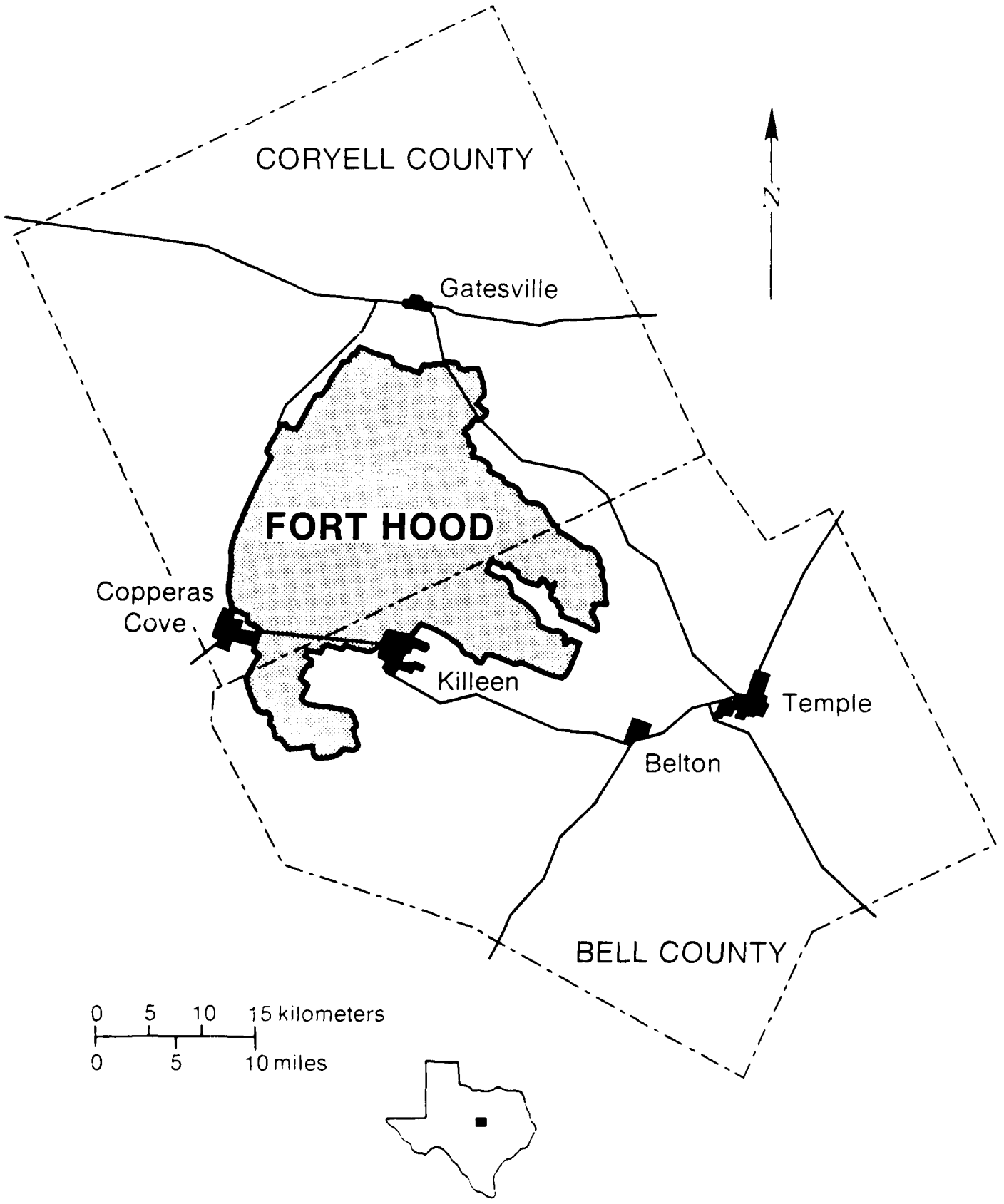


Figure 1. Location of Fort Hood in Bell and Coryell Counties.

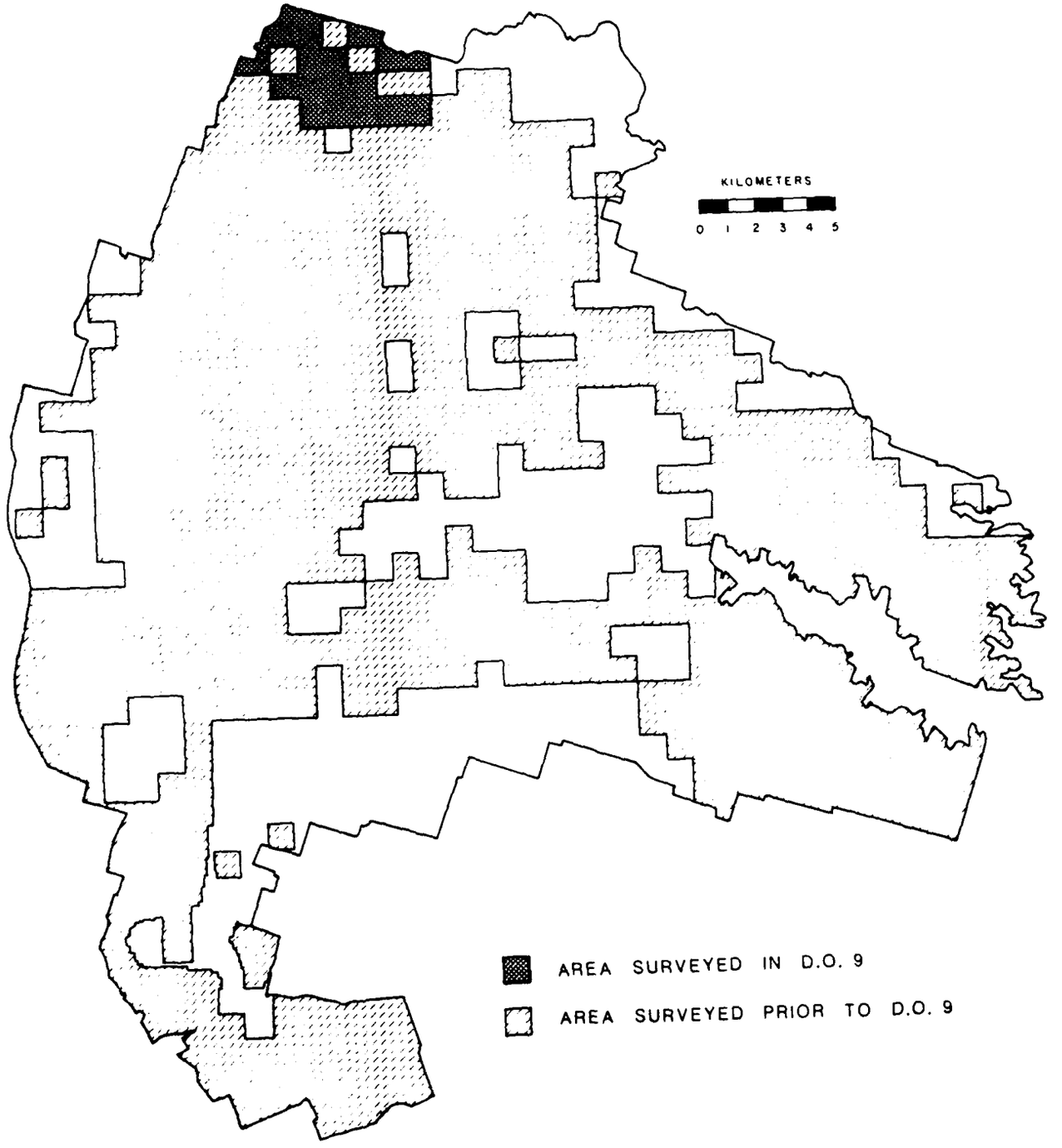


Figure 2. Location of Delivery Order Number 9 Area at Fort Hood.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The study of any past culture depends heavily on a working knowledge of the physical environment in which it was set. This applies to both historic and prehistoric sites. For this reason, several environmental studies of the Fort Hood region have been published. A brief summary is presented here. Detailed earlier statements can be found in Guderjan et al. (1980:8-12, 180-210), Skinner et al. (1981:6-11), Skinner et al. (1984:2-1 to 2-4), Carlson et al. (1986), Roemer et al. (1985), United States Department of the Army (1979:5.3-5.4), and Espey, Huston, and Associates, Inc. (1979).

GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The present topography of Fort Hood consists of incised river canyon topography rejuvenated by late Tertiary faulting and uplift. Associated with these upland areas is an extensive area of gently rolling hills also incised by dendritic stream systems. Over half of the Fort Hood Military Reservation consists of Intermediate Uplands where the Cretaceous sediments are heavily dissected by rivers and streams (Figure 3). Ascending from the lowest elevations, the geological strata are all Cretaceous System, Fredericksburg Group, Comanche Series.

Elevations at Fort Hood vary from 1,230 feet (374.9 m) to 590 feet (179.8 m) above sea level, although most of the installation is below 850 feet (259.1 m) (United States Department of the Army 1979:5-8) (Figures 4-6). The lowest elevations are found in the eastern portion of the installation in the Lake Belton area.

The Shoal Creek Watershed survey is located in the northernmost part of the post on lowland and intermediate lowlands ranging in elevation from 820 feet (250 m) along Shoal Creek where it leaves the post to 1,115 feet (340 m) on upland surfaces which represent a western extension of the Dalton Mountains. Most of the area is open except for juniper and scrub oak on the steeper slopes and upland surfaces. The relative abundance of Early and Middle Archaic sites in the survey area suggests that the present surfaces have not aggraded significantly over the last 6,000 to 8,000 years, but geomorphic investigations which are currently underway should help determine the age of the sediments.

CLIMATE AND WATER RESOURCES

The Fort Hood region averages 84.5 cm of rain per year, which is barely in excess of water needed (Blair 1950:100), and borders both the moisture-rich lands to the east and the water-deficient area to the west. Three major Brazos River tributaries—the Leon River, Cowhouse Creek, and the Lampasas River—run through the northern, central, and southern areas, respectively, of the installation. Several aquifers, including the Edwards, are considered to have been important prehistorically (Briuer 1981:D-14).

FLORA AND FAUNA

Flora

The woody vegetation present on the Fort Hood Military Installation is closely related to that of the Eastern Edwards Plateau, as evidenced by the predominance of juniper, various oaks, elm, ash, and persimmon. Grasses present include the tallgrass prairie species characteristic of higher rainfall areas of

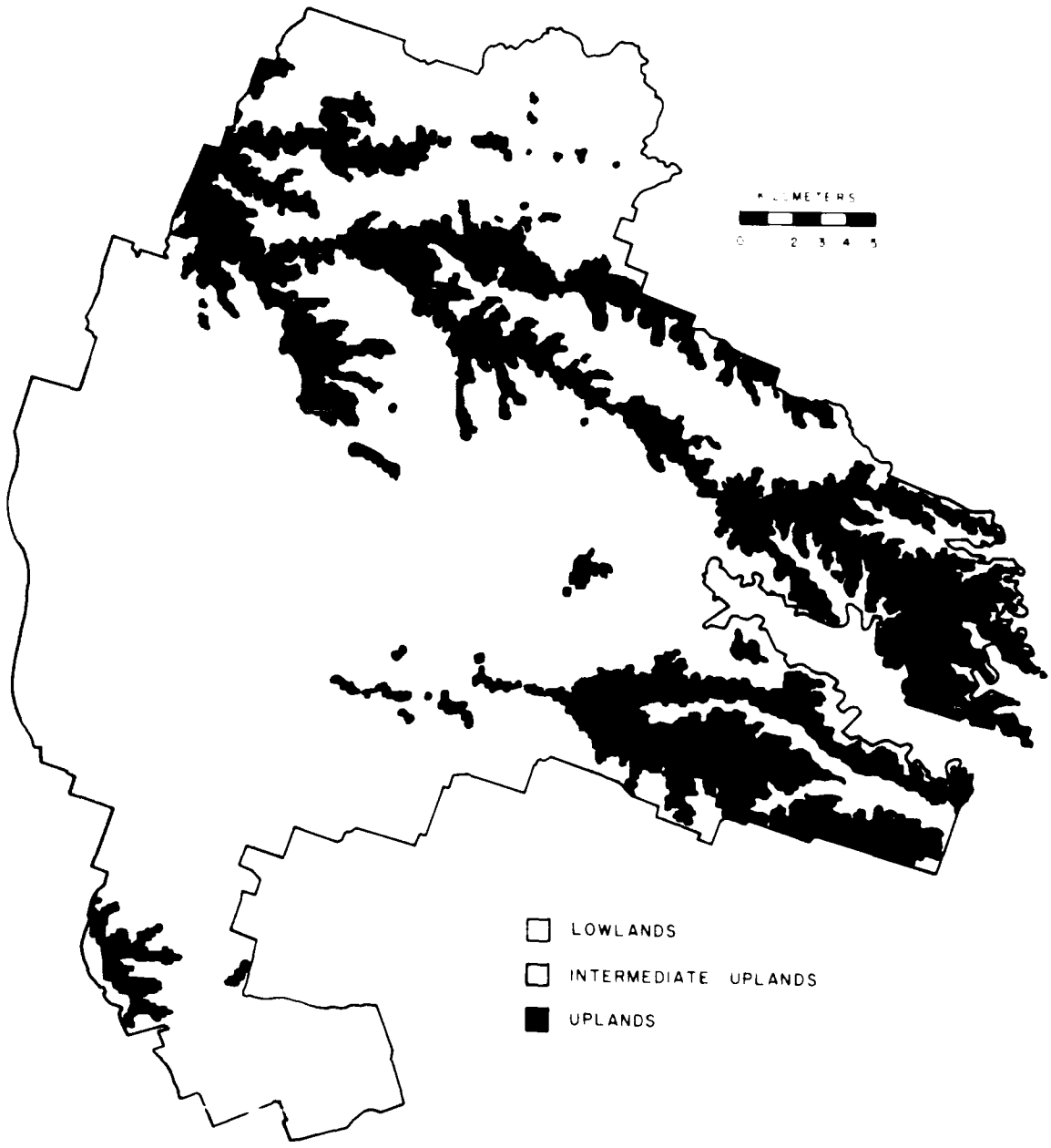


Figure 3. Environmental Zones Present at Fort Hood.

Figure 6. View of Lowland Area at Fort Hood.

Blackland Prairie to the east, and mid- to shortgrasses which are more important to the west.

Fauna

The Fort Hood Military Installation is typical of the Edwards Plateau Biotic Zone as described by Blair (1950). The Edwards Plateau is in the Balconian Biotic Province. In addition, Fort Hood contains a variety of species from the Austroriparian, Tamaulipan, Chihuahuan, and Kansan Biotic Provinces.

Several major wildlife habitats exist in the Fort Hood region encompassing both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. The terrestrial habitats include upland woodland, deciduous (riparian) woodland, grassland and other open areas, and urban areas. Among the wildlife present are various species of reptiles and birds, fox, bobcat, deer, armadillo, opossum, coyote, and cottontail.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

PREHISTORIC SETTING

The prehistoric cultural background for Fort Hood has been previously summarized in Guderjan et al. (1980), Skinner et al. (1981), Skinner et al. (1984), and Thomas (1978). Roemer et al. (1985) provided an update based on Prewitt (1981) (Table 1).

Table 1. Central Texas Prehistoric Chronology (after Prewitt [1981]).

Period	Years Before Present	Date
Paleoindian	12,500-8500	10,550-6550 B.C.
Early Archaic Circleville San Geronimo Jarrell	8500-5000	6550-3050 B.C.
Middle Archaic Oakalla Clear Fork Marshal Ford Round Rock	5000-2600	3050-650 B.C.
Late Archaic San Marcos Uvalde	2600-1750	650 B.C.-A.D. 200
Terminal Archaic Twin Sisters	1750-1400	A.D. 200-550
Transitional Archaic Driftwood	1400-1250	A.D. 550-700
Austin Phase	1250-650	A.D. 700-1300
Toyah Phase	650-200	A.D. 1300-1700

HISTORIC SETTING

The history of Bell and Coryell counties has previously been addressed by S. Carlson in Carlson et al. (1986) and Roemer et al. (1985) and is summarized below in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Bell County and Coryell County History (from Anonymous [1893], Newcomb [1961], Scott [1965], and Tyler [1936]).

1687	Henri Joutel recorded Tonkawa and Mayeye Indians in Central Texas.
1698	Missions were established in northeast Mexico for the Ervipiame.
1801	Phillip Nolan went on hunting expedition in Brazos Falls region.
1825	Robert Leftwich granted *empresario* contract by Mexico.
1830	Leftwich's contract passed to Sterling Robertson; Hamlet of Tenoxtitlan became first settlement in Robertson's Colony.
1835	Nashville-on-the-Brazos founded; James Coryell given a headright grant in the Nashville Colony in present-day Coryell County.
1836	Bell County residents fled eastward in "Runaway Scrape"; Milam County created out of the Milam Land District; Coryell County was later created out of Milam County.
1841	Governor Sam Houston pacified Indian problems for settlers in Bell County.
1849	Fort Gates established as last garrison along the frontier line from Fort Duncan, near Eagle's Pass, to Coffee's Station on Red River.
1850	Bell County officially organized; "Nolandsville" (renamed "Belton" in 1852) designated as county seat.
1852	Fort Gates was abandoned.
1853	Fort Gates was temporarily used as a quartermaster depot.
1854	Coryell County created; Gatesville later designated county seat.
1859	Belton (pop. 300) the only town of significance in Bell County; Governor Houston gives direct aid to settlers to repulse Indians; First cattle drive out of Coryell County to Shreveport, Louisiana.
1866	Cattle business developed in Texas and trails to northern markets passed through Bell County.
1870s	Wends settle The Grove.
1880	Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad passed through Bell County.
1882	Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railway passed through Temple; Missouri Pacific ("Katy") branch passed through Belton; Texas and St. Louis Railway Company completed tracks to Gatesville; Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe Railway Company reached southwestern Coryell County from Galveston.
1890s	Wends settle Copperas Cove; Cotton and wheat prices declined as the availability of manufactured goods increased.
1893	Panic began and lasted until 1899.
1904	Boll weevil reached Bell County and destroyed crops.
1907	Stephenville North and South Texas Railway Company laid tracks from Stephenville to Hamilton.
1911	Stephenville North and South Texas Railway Company extended lines to both Comanche and Gatesville.
1913	Bond issue passed in Bell County for construction of better roads.
1914	Farm prices dropped with onset of World War I followed by a war-inflated boom.

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table 2. Continued.

1920	Period of deflation in Bell County.
1923	Federal aid for highway construction granted to Coryell County.
1930	Community Natural Gas Company provided service for 500 customers.
1935	Community Public Service provided electricity for 783 customers.
1936	Rural Electrical Association available in Bartlett region of Bell County.
1942	Camp Hood activated as a tank destroyer training center.
1951	Camp Hood renamed Fort Hood.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Analysis of prehistoric and historic sites at Fort Hood has focused in previous survey projects on the distribution of sites over the post through time and on differences in the artifacts recovered from those sites as an indicator of site function (Carlson et. al. 1983; Carlson and Briuer 1986; Carlson et. al. 1986; Carlson et. al. 1987; Carlson et. al. 1988; Koch and Mueller-Wille 1987a, 1987b, 1987; Moore and Thomas 1987; Roemer et. al. 1985). The quality and quantity of our data on sites at Fort Hood has grown significantly over the last ten years to the point that over 2,000 sites have been recorded and 270 square miles surveyed. Furthermore, information on site location and boundaries is now available in the GRASS geographic information system. In addition, typological analysis of prehistoric dart and arrow point types and classification of historic artifacts provides chronological estimates for 564 prehistoric and 757 historic sites. Based on earlier analysis of the prehistoric sites, there appear to be significant changes in the number of components over time for the post as a whole (Briuer n.d.; Carlson et. al. 1983; Carlson et. al. 1988; Roemer 1985). In particular, the number of components representing Terminal-Transitional Archaic occupations is significantly greater than the number of components representing earlier Archaic occupations or later Late Prehistoric occupations. Furthermore, there is an indication that areas of the post located away from the Leon (and perhaps the Lampasas) Rivers have disproportionately greater increases in the number of Terminal-Transitional Archaic components suggesting that during this period prehistoric populations made greater use of these "marginal" areas. The survey data in the Delivery Order 3 report was based on fewer total sites in these areas, a bias which can be eliminated by using the data from Delivery Orders 4, 5, 7, 9, and 11. This suggests several hypotheses which will can now be explored:

H1: The proportion of Terminal-Transitional Archaic sites at Fort Hood varies significantly according to location. The increase in component density is greater in areas which are located away from the drainages of the Leon and the Lampasas.

In order to test this hypothesis all sites with chronological indicators must be classified by distance to the Leon and Lampasas Rivers. A corollary of Hypothesis 1 will be to see if the expected pattern occurs only with respect to distance to the Leon River or if the pattern also occurs with respect to the Lampasas. A second corollary is that the distribution of cultural components within a secondary drainage such as Cowhouse Creek will be intermediate in the number of Terminal-Transitional Archaic components. If, however, the Cowhouse sites are dichotomized between those upstream and those downstream, the upstream sites should show a higher proportion of Terminal-Transitional Archaic components.

H2: Sites located in the upland environmental zone should show higher proportions of Terminal-Transitional Archaic components once distance to the Leon or Lampasas Rivers is taken into account.

So far the proportion of Terminal-Transitional Archaic components has not varied significantly by environmental zone. This lack of pattern may be simply the result of the large area of uplands adjacent to the Leon River in the Eastern Training Area. Examining only sites which are some distance from the Leon or Lampasas should show differences between the environmental zones if more marginal areas were being occupied during the Terminal-Transitional Archaic.

A third hypothesis will examine the distribution of multicomponent sites. If areas near the Leon and Lampasas Rivers were more desirable locations for settlement in the past, there should be a tendency for these areas to have been repeatedly occupied.

H3: The proportion of multicomponent sites will be greater near the Leon and Lampasas Rivers. Sites located some distance from the Leon and Lampasas will be less likely to contain evidence of multiple occupations.

This hypothesis can be tested in a similar manner to those previously proposed. Sites will be divided into two or three categories according to their distance to the Leon River and the proportion of sites containing multiple chronological components in each group computed. A difference of proportions test will be used to demonstrate a significant difference (or lack of any difference) between the groups.

A similar study will be conducted using the chronological information from the historic sites. In the Eastern Training Area report it was noted that the earliest historic sites at Fort Hood seemed to be regularly spaced over the post. The expanded data base of historic sites now makes it possible to examine the distribution of historic settlement with respect to the Leon and Lampasas Rivers and the growth of Temple.

H4: The growth and expansion of historic settlement at Fort Hood involved the establishment of relatively self-sufficient, dispersed communities. No differences are expected in the relative proportions of settlement for various time periods between sites near the Leon and Lampasas Rivers. Expansion of the initial settlement of Fort Hood occurred throughout the post simultaneously.

Similar data on the distance to the Leon and Lampasas Rivers will be required for the historic sites with chronological data. Drainage location for these sites will also be necessary. Distance between each site and Temple will also be computed to see if the expansion of settlement occurred earlier or later for sites located closer to an urban center, although the hypothesis posed above predicts that there will be no difference.

Secondly, the distribution of multicomponent historic sites can also be examined. For historic sites it is possible to compute the minimum length of occupation for the site from the estimated beginning and ending dates for each site. In general, sites which were located in areas considered to be the best should have been occupied the longest.

H5: Sites with longer average occupations are not expected to be more common near the Leon or Lampasas Rivers.

In other words, the initial settlement of Fort Hood is expected to have occupied the "best" localities and these localities should have been continuously occupied up until the Federal government purchased the land. The "best" localities will be related to the availability of water, but since historic occupants had the option of drilling wells, proximity to the Leon or Lampasas is not as critical. This interpretation assumes that land use in the Fort Hood area tended to be extensive rather than intensive and that the agricultural practices of the area did not lead to soil erosion or deterioration which forced changes in the settlement pattern.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

PREHISTORIC SITES

Prehistoric cultural evidence in Central Texas has undergone considerable formal study for over 50 years. The bulk of previous archaeological work at or near Fort Hood is discussed by Guderjan et al. (1980:13-47). This work includes a brief history of investigations in the region and a culture history description that identifies additional studies. Skinner et al. (1981:12-17) also reviews Central Texas investigations. The Texas Historical Commission (Simons 1981, 1983) provides a useful compilation of reports concerning Texas archaeology to circa 1980. Roemer et al. (1985) and Carlson et al. (1986) contain summaries of previous archaeological research which is relevant to the Fort Hood area. Carlson et al. (1987) contains research on typological studies. Koch et al. (1988) reports on impact recording. Carlson et al. (1988) and Koch and Mueller-Wille (1989a and 1989b) contain research on site function and settlement studies.

HISTORIC SITES

Most of the historic sites research in the vicinity of Fort Hood has been cited in current indices of Texas archaeology (Simons 1981, 1983) with the exception of recent studies at Fort Hood (Carlson et al. 1983; Carlson 1984a, 1984b, 1986, 1987; Carlson et al. 1986; Carlson et al. 1987; Carlson et al. 1988; Dibble et al. 1983; Dibble and Briuer 1985; Guderjan et al. 1980; Jackson 1982a, 1982b, 1982c; Koch et al. 1988; Koch and Mueller-Wille 1987a, 1987b; Prewitt and Briuer 1983; Roemer et al. 1985; Skinner et al. 1981; Skinner et al. 1984).

SURVEY PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

SURVEY PROCEDURES

The procedures for cultural resources surveys at Fort Hood are specified in detail in a *Standard Operating Procedures* (SOP) manual (Briuer and Thomas 1986) which is revised prior to each survey and distributed to all survey crew members. Survey is conducted within 1 km UTM grid squares by six persons who walk over the quadrat spaced 30 m apart. Each surveyor carries a topographic map or aerial photograph of the quadrat and marks the locations of all artifacts, chert outcrops, fencelines and historic features. Prehistoric sites are defined whenever two or more stone tools (e.g., dart or arrow points, preforms, scrapers, and cores) are found within 5 m of one another. Historic sites are defined whenever three or more classes of artifacts (e.g., glass, metal, and ceramics) are observed within a 5 m radius. Historic sites are also defined for isolated features such as cisterns, wells, or corrals.

Once a quadrat has been covered by the six surveyors, tentative site boundaries are drawn for the sites located using the information on the quadrat maps. Teams of two persons are then sent to each site to draw site maps, make artifact collections, and complete standard Fort Hood site forms.

Site recording consists of preparing a site map, completing a form, and photographing the site. On historic sites, a collection of diagnostic glass, ceramic, and metal items is made to facilitate estimates of the age of each site. On prehistoric sites, temporally diagnostic artifacts are collected, but other artifacts are left in place. In addition, on prehistoric sites, a transect 1 m wide, measured into 5 m long sections, is recorded across the long axis of the site. For each 1 x 5 m section, a count of the debitage, tools and ecofacts is made. In addition, the quantity of burned rock is estimated and the ground visibility is recorded. Any distinctive surface damage, from a variety of impact agents described in the SOP, is also recorded.

Site boundaries are defined on the basis of the artifact scatter and the topography of the site. Site definitions tend to include a fairly large area within which there are several spots containing a concentration of artifacts or debitage. This is particularly true of areas in which chert outcrops are present at the surface and thousands of square meters contain chert nodules and flakes. Since it is not always readily apparent which flakes are natural and which are the result of human activity, the entire chert field is often designated as a site. These "sites" obviously represent a complex situation in which human use of the chert field has been repeated over long periods of time. Activity areas within these "sites" will only be isolated through detailed surface mapping of these areas. Identifying the entire chert field as a site may be considered to be an interim strategy to provide the entire area with some protection until a more detailed survey can be conducted. Obviously, such a strategy is only possible when the surveyed sites are not imminently threatened by ground-disturbing activity, thus providing the opportunity to use the data as the basis for a site protection program.

While this approach to site boundaries makes sense from a cultural resources protection perspective, it makes the analysis of the data more complicated since nearly all of the sites probably represent multiple occupations. This is particularly true where a burned rock mound, a rockshelter and a bluff top lithic scatter are all recorded as parts of a single site. Clearly, any conclusions derived must be sensitive to the multicomponent nature of the sites recorded at the installation.

SURVEY RESULTS

Undertaken from October to November, 1986, the Delivery Order Number 9 survey encompassed 16.78 km² in 22 quadrats (Table 3). Approximately 1,653 person-hours were expended by six-person crews. A total of 63 sites were recorded, including 32 prehistoric and 31 historic sites. Detailed site descriptions are presented in Appendices I and II for historic and prehistoric sites, respectively. Appendix III contains a discussion of the types of historic sites located at Fort Hood, in addition to the myriad features and artifacts typically present. A discussion of new projectile point classes represented in the collection from the prehistoric sites is included in Appendix IV. The computer coding formats for both historic and prehistoric sites are provided in Appendices V and VI, respectively. The basic cultural, artifactual, and environmental data are provided on microfiche in the back of this volume.

In the surveyed areas, prehistoric site density was 1.91 sites per square kilometer. Historic site density, at 1.84 per square kilometer, was only slightly less. The historic site density is on the low end compared to earlier survey results from the northern, western and southeastern areas, while the density of prehistoric sites appears to be about average (Delivery Order Numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7 produced densities 2.5, 1.2, 1.62, 1.65, and 1.13 historic sites per square kilometer respectively, and 1.6, 1.2, 1.4, .69, and 1.22 prehistoric sites per square kilometer respectively [Carlson et al. 1987; Carlson et al. 1988; Koch et al. 1988; and Koch and Mueller-Wille 1989a, 1989b]).

Table 3. Survey Quadrats.

Quadrat*	Easting	Northing	Quadrat*	Easting	Northing
	12	71		16	69
	13	71		16	70
	13	72		16	71
	14	70		17	69
	14	72		17	70
	14	73		17	72
	15	69		18	69
	15	70		18	71
	15	71		18	72
	15	72		19	69
	15	73		19	71

* All quadrats measure 1 km² and are designated by their SW corners with UTM coordinates (Zone 14).

An analysis of the location of sites in reference to environmental zones indicated that in the survey area, the first and second preference of habitation zone of prehistoric and historic residents was amazingly similar. Aboriginal sites were situated in the upland (1, or 3%), lowland (6, or 19%), and intermediate upland (25, or 78%) zones. By comparison, 1 (3%) of the historic sites was located in the upland zone, while 7 (23%) were situated in the lowland and 23 (74%) in the intermediate upland zone (see Recommendations and Conclusions).

Prehistoric site size ranges from a midden measuring 5,000 m² to a 1,135,000 m² rockshelter and lithic procurement area. The average aboriginal site size is approximately 176,349.44 m². Historic sites range in size from 25 m² to 87,500 m², both refuse dumps. Average historic site size is about 24,698.42 m², considerably smaller than that of the prehistoric sites (Table 4).

Table 4. Site Size.

Size Class	Prehistoric	Historic
1 m^2 to 999 m^2	0 (0%)	5 (16%)
1,000 m^2 to 9,999 m^2	3 (9%)	5 (16%)
10,000 m^2 to 100,000 m^2	15 (47%)	21 (68%)
Over 100,000 m^2	14 (44%)	0 (0%)

Three quarters (75%) of the recorded prehistoric sites were datable from collected artifacts. Twenty-four sites produced chronologically sensitive lithic artifacts. As Table 5 indicates, the Toyah phase is the only component of Texas prehistory unrepresented in the survey sample. The wide range of periods manifested and the percentage of datable sites are consistent with earlier survey results.

Table 5. Prehistoric Chronological Components.

Period or Phase	Dates*	No. of Components	Percent
Paleoindian	12,500-9,500 BP	2	7%
Paleoindian/Early Archaic	9,500-8,500 BP	1	3%
Early Archaic	8,500-5,000 BP	7	24%
Middle Archaic	5,000-2,600 BP	10	34%
Late Archaic	2,600-1,750 BP	2	7%
Terminal Archaic	1,750-1,400 BP	2	7%
Transitional Archaic	1,400-1,250 BP	4	14%
Austin	1,250- 650 BP	1	3%
Toyah	650- 200 BP	0	0%
Total		29	100%
General Archaic		15	
General Late Prehistoric		0	

*BP = Years Before Present

The range of occupation of the historic sites was derived from the *terminus post quem* (TPQ) and the *terminus ante quem* (TAQ) of each site (see Table 8). The TPQ is the first date of manufacture of the oldest artifact collected, while the TAQ is the first date of manufacture of the newest artifact type. Therefore, the TPQ provides the earliest date the site could have been occupied, and the earliest date the site could have been abandoned is given by the TAQ. As with previous surveys, the historic sites range in date from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, or until shortly after government acquisition in 1952 (Table 6).

Period II (1880-1929) components account for just over 60% of historic settlement in the D.O. 9 survey at Fort Hood; this is somewhat higher than previous delivery orders, which average 52%. Period III (1930-1953), at 33.3%, and Period IV (1954-present; 2.8%) were also higher than the average (22% and .64%, respectively). Period I (1850-1879) was much lower (2.8% compared to an

Table 6. Historic Chronological Components.

Period	Dates	No. of Components	Percent
I	1850-1879	1	2.8
II	1880-1929	22	61.1
III	1930-1953	12	33.3
IV	1954-Present	1	2.8
Total		36	100.0

average of 25.26%). The number of 1880-1929 (Period II) components is almost double that of the succeeding (the Depression and World War II) time period. This difference, like Delivery Order 7 survey results, may indicate that the present survey area suffered a greater loss of population during and after the Depression in comparison to previously surveyed areas. The larger number of 1880-1929 components reflects the increased immigration, establishment of separate households by the children of the first settlers, and increased prosperity of this period.

Prehistoric sites were classified into the following types or categories:

1. Middens—2 (6%)
2. Burned Rock Scatters:
   with lithics—20 (63%)
   without lithics—1 (3%)
3. Multiple Burned Rock Mounds—2 (6%)
4. Single Burned Rock Mounds—2 (6%)
5. Lithic Scatters—2 (6%)
6. Lithic Procurement Sites—1 (3%)
7. Rockshelters—2 (6%)

The above types represent a wide variety of activities characteristic of prehistoric hunting and gathering people. Activities that occurred at these sites probably included, but are not necessarily limited to, procurement of lithic resources, stone tool manufacture, cooking, and burning activities associated with the preparation of plant and animal foods and possibly heat treatment of lithic raw material for stone tool manufacture.

The variations in site size and in the density and diversity of surface artifacts, especially obvious stone tools, suggest important diversity in human behavior responsible for these residues. Larger sites with a greater quantity and diversity of artifacts suggest more generalized habitation centers, where a wide range of economic and social activities may have occurred.

Historic sites at Fort Hood are currently being classified into the following types:

1. Domestic Dwelling—8 (26%)
2. Farm/Ranch Complex—10 (32%)
3. Cemetery—0 (0%)
4. Isolated Structures/Areas, e.g., bridges, dams, corrals, water control structures, dumps, etc.: Dumps—9 (29%)
5. Special Purpose Sites, e.g., schools, churches, post offices, commercial activities, mills, etc.: School—1 (3%)
6. Unknown—3 (10%)

Of the above types, domestic dwellings and farm/ranch complexes are by far the most frequent. Cemeteries and isolated structures/areas are occasionally encountered, while special purpose sites can be identified in some instances on the basis of supplemental documentary or informant information. For more expanded discussions of Fort Hood historic resources, see Jackson (1982a, 1982b, 1982c), S. Carlson in Roemer et al. (1985), Carlson et al. (1987), Carlson et al. (1988), Koch et al. (1988), and Koch and Mueller-Wille (1989a, 1989b). In addition, an especially informative excavation report on a typical domestic dwelling site belonging to the extinct Okay community at Fort Hood has been completed (S. Carlson 1984a).

Basic data on each prehistoric site, including the environmental zone, elevation, drainage, area, site type, and chronological components, is presented in Table 7. Similar information is available for each historic site in Table 8.

PRELIMINARY EVALUATIONS

The future research potential of these sites and their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places have been preliminarily evaluated as follows: those sites with substantial research potential—0 prehistoric and 6 historic; those sites which require subsurface testing and/or documentary and informant research to adequately assess research potential—29 prehistoric and 8 historic; and those sites which appear to have limited research potential—2 prehistoric and 16 historic. The Recommendation and Conclusions section groups the sites by their assessments, while individual site assessments are discussed in Appendices I (historic sites) and II (prehistoric sites).

Table 7. Prehistoric Sites Recorded in the Delivery Order 9 Survey.

TARL	Field	Environmental Zone	Elevation (feet)	Drainage	Area (m^2)	Type	Chronological Components
41CV0115		Intermediate Upland	1110	Leon	1,135,000	Rockshelter	Terminal Archaic, General Archaic
41CV0334	33	Intermediate Upland	1020	Leon	12,700	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Early Archaic, Terminal Archaic
41CV0335	34	Intermediate Upland	980	Leon	7,813	Burned rock scatter, no lithics	Unknown
41CV0336	35	Intermediate Upland	1015	Leon	5,000	Midden	Transitional Archaic, General Archaic
41CV0337	36	Upland	1090	Leon	185,000	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic
41CV0338	37	Intermediate Upland	1025	Leon	12,969	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Terminal Archaic, General Archaic, Late Prehistoric, Austin Phase
41CV0339	38	Intermediate Upland	990	Leon	52,656	Multiple burned rock mounds	Middle Archaic, Transitional Archaic, General Archaic
41CV0394	326	Intermediate Upland	880	Leon	165,000	Lithic quarry	Unknown
41CV0395	327	Intermediate Upland	910	Leon	7,969	Lithic scatter	Unknown
41CV0397	329	Lowland	810	Leon	417,500	Single burned rock mound	Unknown
41CV0603	674	Intermediate Upland	950	Leon	127,500	Burned rock scatter with lithics	General Archaic, Early Archaic
41CV0618	695	Intermediate Upland	935	Leon	80,000	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Middle Archaic
41CV0903	1353	Intermediate Upland	925	Leon	115,000	Burned rock scatter with lithics	General Archaic
41CV0955	1410	Intermediate Upland	900	Leon	96,250	Midden	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic
41CV0956	1411	Intermediate Upland	950	Leon	162,500	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic
41CV0957	1412	Intermediate Upland	900	Leon	56,000	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Early Archaic, General Archaic
41CV1319	1886	Intermediate Upland	950	Leon	52,500	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic
41CV1329	1896	Lowland	900	Leon	915,000	Burned rock scatter with lithics	General Archaic, Paleoindian/Early Archaic
41CV1330	1897	Lowland	880	Leon	281,250	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Middle Archaic, General Archaic
41CV1333	1900	Lowland	825	Leon	136,250	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Middle Archaic
41CV1334	1901	Intermediate Upland	1000	Leon	75,625	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Transitional Archaic, Austin Phase
41CV1340	1907	Intermediate Upland	925	Leon	34,800	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Middle Archaic
41CV1341	1908	Intermediate Upland	1000	Leon	26,875	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Middle Archaic
41CV1342	1909	Intermediate Upland	1035	Leon	74,375	Single burned rock mound	Unknown
41CV1345	1912	Intermediate Upland	1025	Leon	13,900	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Unknown
41CV1346	1913	Intermediate Upland	900	Leon	147,500	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Transitional Archaic, General Archaic
41CV1348	1915	Intermediate Upland	950	Leon	822,500	Rockshelter	General Archaic
41CV1352	1919	Intermediate Upland	925	Leon	47,500	Multiple burned rock mounds	Unknown
41CV1353	1920	Intermediate Upland	925	Leon	30,625	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Unknown
41CV1354	1921	Intermediate Upland	900	Leon	174,375	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, General Archaic
41CV1356	1923	Lowland	840	Leon	34,375	Burned rock scatter with lithics	Paleoindian, General Archaic
41CV1359	1926	Lowland	825	Leon	136,875	Burned rock scatter with lithics	General Archaic

Table 8. Historic Sites Recorded in the Delivery Order 9 Survey.

TARL	Field	Environmental Zone	Elevation (feet)	Drainage	Area (m^2)	Type	Est. Occupation Begin (TPQ)	Est. Occupation End (TAQ)
41CV0324	14	Intermediate Upland	1000	Leon	38,438	Domestic Dwelling	1915	1985
41CV0486	449	Intermediate Upland	1000	Leon	11,719	Farm/Ranch Complex		
41CV0577	624	Intermediate Upland	930	Leon	4,844	School	1915	1933
41CV0605	678	Intermediate Upland	900	Leon	10,625	Farm/Ranch Complex	1918	1920
41CV0606	679	Lowland	850	Leon	86,875	Farm/Ranch Complex	1919	1919
41CV1320	1887	Intermediate Upland	950	Leon	28,750	Dump	1940	1940
41CV1321	1888	Intermediate Upland	880	Leon	13,281	Domestic Dwelling	1915	1930
41CV1322	1889	Intermediate Upland	970	Leon	45,469	Farm/Ranch Complex	1918	1920
41CV1323	1890	Intermediate Upland	955	Leon	43,750	Farm/Ranch Complex	1938	1938
41CV1324	1891	Intermediate Upland	995	Leon	556	Dump	1947	1947
41CV1325	1892	Lowland	875	Leon	33,281	Domestic Dwelling	1915	1930
41CV1326	1893	Intermediate Upland	895	Leon	20,781	Domestic Dwelling	1918	1940
41CV1327	1894	Intermediate Upland	1020	Leon	469	Dump	1915	1930
41CV1328	1895	Upland	1025	Leon	40,156	Farm/Ranch Complex	1915	1932
41CV1331	1898	Intermediate Upland	880	Leon	87,500	Dump	1915	1915
41CV1332	1899	Intermediate Upland	880	Leon	17,000	Unknown Historic		
41CV1335	1902	Intermediate Upland	970	Leon	17,969	Domestic Dwelling	1897	1897
41CV1336	1903	Intermediate Upland	1005	Leon	25	Dump	1909	1919
41CV1337	1904	Intermediate Upland	1020	Leon	781	Dump	1924	1924
41CV1338	1905	Intermediate Upland	1025	Leon	938	Cistern		
41CV1339	1906	Intermediate Upland	900	Leon	10,156	Dump	1850	1850
41CV1343	1910	Intermediate Upland	1005	Leon	12,344	Domestic Dwelling	1900	1920
41CV1344	1911	Intermediate Upland	1025	Leon	3,500	Dump	1938	1938
41CV1347	1914	Lowland	890	Leon	7,344	Domestic Dwelling		
41CV1349	1916	Lowland	925	Leon	23,281	Farm/Ranch Complex	1920	1920
41CV1350	1917	Intermediate Upland	965	Leon	4,688	Unknown Historic	1918	1920
41CV1351	1918	Intermediate Upland	950	Leon	80,625	Farm/Ranch Complex	1920	1920
41CV1355	1922	Lowland	840	Leon	21,562	Farm/Ranch Complex	1918	1920
41CV1357	1924	Lowland	900	Leon	32,969	Farm/Ranch Complex	1918	1930
41CV1358	1925	Intermediate Upland	910	Leon	4,375	Dump	1910	1910
41CV1360	1927	Lowland	835	Leon	61,600	Unknown Historic	1900	1900

RESEARCH RESULTS

In order to explore the hypotheses developed in the Research Design regarding the Terminal-Transitional Archaic period, all diagnostic artifacts from Fort Hood surveys were combined into a single file. The file contains information on 2,788 chronologically sensitive artifacts. Of these 29 come from historic sites and 306 are from isolated finds. The various artifact types and their chronological assignments is listed in Table 9. Examination of the table shows that 35% of the artifacts are untyped dart and arrow points. Five types are represented by over one hundred specimens: *Pedernales* (252, 9.0% of the total), *Ensor* (196, 7.0%), *Darl* (175, 6.3%), *Bulverde* (121, 4.3%), and *Castroville* (106, 3.8%). Table 10 provides the total number of artifacts for each chronological period. Again, the General Archaic period is the largest, but substantial numbers of artifacts fall into each of the Archaic periods. The Paleoindian is well represented by over 90 points. The smallest sample is for Toyah phase artifacts.

In order to evaluate the hypotheses presented in the Research Design, all chronologically sensitive artifacts were tabulated by site. Excluding isolated finds and artifacts found on historic sites, 564 out of 983 prehistoric sites have some kind of chronologically sensitive artifact. Each of the 983 sites was classified into one of three groups. Far sites are those which are more than 10 km from the Leon or Lampasas Rivers. Leon sites are those within 10 km of the Leon River and Lampasas sites are those within 10 km of the Lampasas River.

Table 11 provides a summary of the number of chronological components in each group. Multiple artifacts of the same chronological period at a single site are counted as a single component (e.g. 15 ceramic sherds at a site represent one Late Prehistoric component). For the artifacts that represent multiple chronological periods, a component is counted only if no artifacts representing one of the periods included in the multiple period are present. For example, if a site has an Early Archaic point and a general Archaic point, the general Archaic point does not represent another component since it could easily be Early Archaic as well. The same counting procedure was used for Early/Middle Archaic, Middle/Late Archaic, and general Late Prehistoric components. The tabulation in Table 11 represents the minimum number of chronological components which can be identified at the 564 sites.

Table 12 provides estimates of the number of components present in each group for eight periods/phases: Early Paleoindian, Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Terminal-Transitional Archaic, Austin, and Toyah. The estimates were obtained by taking the number of components assigned to each period and adding a portion of the components from multiple periods. For example, the estimated number of Early Archaic components in the far group is the sum of the 63 Early Archaic components plus .384 times the Early/Middle Archaic components (since 38% of the Early or Middle Archaic components are Early Archaic) plus .191 times the general Archaic components for a total of 73.9. This procedure for allocating the multiple period components does not affect any comparisons between Archaic periods, but it does affect comparisons between Archaic periods and Paleoindian or Late Prehistoric periods.

Table 13 adjusts the numbers presented in Table 12 for the length of each period and the area for each group. The final numbers indicate the number of components per 1,000 years per 100 square kilometers. Figure 7 depicts these figures graphically. Site densities are highest near the Leon River and lowest near the Lampasas River.

Table 9. Chronologically Sensitive Artifacts from Fort Hood.

Type	Chronological Period	Total
4-Beveled Knife	Late Prehistoric, General	3
Abasolo	Archaic, General	1
Alba	Late Prehistoric, General	5
Almagre	Archaic, General	1
Andice	Early Archaic	2
Angostura	Late Paleoindian	43
Baird	Archaic, General	3
Bell	Early Archaic	5
Bulverde	Middle Archaic	121
Castroville	Late Archaic	106
Catan	Late Prehistoric, General	1
Ceramics	Late Prehistoric, General	80
Clifton	Late Prehistoric, Toyah	1
Clovis	Early Paleoindian	1
Corner-tang Knife	Late Archaic	3
Darl	Terminal Archaic	175
Dawson	Late Archaic	1
Edgewood	Terminal Archaic	12
Ellis	Late Archaic	36
Ensor	Terminal Archaic	196
Fairland	Terminal Archaic	12
Figueroa	Late Archaic	2
Folsom	Early Paleoindian	1
Fresno	Late Prehistoric, General	6
Friday Biface	Late Prehistoric, Austin	3
Frio	Terminal Archaic	32
Gary	Late Archaic	1
Godley	Terminal Archaic	18
Golondrina	Early Paleoindian	4
Gower	Early Archaic	60
Granbury	Late Prehistoric, Austin	3
Hare Biface	Terminal Archaic	1
Harrell	Late Prehistoric, General	1
Hoxie	Early Archaic	18
Keeled Endscraper	Late Prehistoric, General	37
Lange	Middle/Late Archaic	24
Marcos	Late Archaic	49
Marshall	Middle Archaic	64
Martindale	Early Archaic	52
Meserve	Late Paleoindian	1
Montell	Late Archaic	35
Morrill	Early/Middle Archaic	15
Nolan	Middle Archaic	11
Palmillas	Late Archaic	14
Pedernales	Middle Archaic	252
Perdiz	Late Prehistoric, Toyah	30
Plainview	Early Paleoindian	40
San Gabriel Biface	Terminal Archaic	1
Scallorn	Late Prehistoric, Austin	56
Scottsdale	Late Paleoindian	1
Taylor	Archaic, General	2
Tortugas	Early Archaic	2
Travis	Middle Archaic	76
Trinity	Middle Archaic	3
Untyped arrow	Late Prehistoric, General	67
Untyped dart	Archaic, General	895
Uvalde	Early Archaic	35
Wells	Early Archaic	62
Williams	Middle Archaic	5
Williams Drill	Middle Archaic	1

Table 10. Total Chronologically Sensitive Artifacts by Period.

Chronological Period	Total
Early Paleoindian	46
Late Paleoindian	45
Early Archaic	236
Early/Middle Archaic	15
Middle Archaic	533
Middle/Late Archaic	24
Late Archaic	247
Terminal Archaic	447
Archaic, General	902
Late Prehistoric, Austin	62
Late Prehistoric, Toyah	31
Late Prehistoric, General	200

Table 11. Fort Hood Components by Distance to Leon.

Chronological Period	Far	Leon	Lampasas	Total
Early Paleoindian	9	22	1	32
Late Paleoindian	17	18	2	37
Early Archaic	63	79	5	147
Early/Middle Archaic	3	1	0	4
Middle Archaic	101	123	13	237
Middle/Late Archaic	2	5	0	7
Late Archaic	62	74	5	141
Terminal Archaic	103	117	7	227
Archaic, General	51	38	5	94
Late Prehistoric, Austin	22	22	4	48
Late Prehistoric, Toyah	6	16	1	23
Late Prehistoric, General	26	31	2	59
Total	465	546	45	1056

Hypothesis 1 proposed that the increase in Terminal Archaic sites should be greater in areas away from the Leon and Lampasas Rivers. The reasoning behind this prediction was that if the increase in Terminal Archaic sites shown in Figure 7 represents a population increase, more extensive use of marginal areas might be predicted. Examination of Table 13 shows that the increase in site density from the Late to the Terminal Archaic in areas away from the Leon and Lampasas Rivers (the Far sites) was 179%, while near the Leon it was 163% and near the Lampasas it was 138%. The differences are in the direction predicted, but the difference between the Far and Leon sites is relatively small. A Chi-square test was computed between the number of Terminal Archaic and Late Archaic components shown in Table 11 for the three groups of sites. The Chi-square statistic is not significant at the .05 level which indicates that the differences in Late and Terminal Archaic components are not significantly different from one group to another. The prediction presented as hypothesis 1 is not supported by the data.

Table 12. Estimated Fort Hood Components.

Chronological Period	Far	Leon	Lampasas	Total
Early Paleoindian	9.0	22.0	1.0	32.0
Late Paleoindian	17.0	18.0	2.0	37.0
Early Archaic	73.9	87.0	5.8	166.8
Middle Archaic	119.7	138.6	15.2	273.5
Late Archaic	72.4	83.0	5.8	161.2
Terminal Archaic	119.0	128.3	8.2	255.4
Late Prehistoric, Austin	42.4	39.9	5.6	88.0
Late Prehistoric, Toyah	11.6	29.1	1.4	42.0
Total	465.0	546.0	45.0	1056.0

Table 13. Estimated Fort Hood Components per Thousand Years per 100 Km.

Chronological Period	Begins B.P.	Ends B.P.	Years	Far	Leon	Lampasas
Early Paleoindian	12,500	10,000	2500	0.9	3.4	0.7
Late Paleoindian	10,000	8,500	1500	2.9	4.7	2.3
Early Archaic	8,500	5,000	3500	5.4	9.6	2.9
Middle Archaic	5,000	2,600	2400	12.9	22.4	11.0
Late Archaic	2,600	1,750	850	22.0	37.9	12.0
Terminal Archaic	1,750	1,250	500	61.4	99.5	28.5
Late Prehistoric, Austin	1,250	650	600	18.2	25.8	16.3
Late Prehistoric, Toyah	650	200	450	6.6	25.0	5.4

Hypothesis 2 predicted that the proportion of sites in the uplands with Terminal Archaic components should be significantly greater than in the other zones once distance to the Leon and Lampasas Rivers is taken into account. The reasoning behind this hypothesis is that use of these marginal areas was presumably greater during the Terminal Archaic. If this is true sites with Terminal Archaic components should be more common in these areas. Table 14 shows the number of sites with chronological indicators in each environmental zone. The environmental zone was extracted from the GRASS geographic information system at Fort Hood. The database provides the environmental zone for every 100 meter square on the post. The UTM coordinates of every site are also stored in the database. For each site the environmental zone was determined for each of nine 100 meter squares surrounding the site center. If all nine squares were in the same environmental zone, the site was included in that zone, otherwise the site was included in the zone which included a majority of the nine squares. In twelve cases, the zone is unknown. The number of sites with Terminal Archaic components in each zone is shown in Table 15. The hypothesis predicts that the Upland zone will have a greater proportion of Terminal Archaic components. The simplest way to test this hypothesis is to develop expected numbers of Upland Terminal Archaic sites assuming no difference between zones. The expected number of components is the number of Terminal Archaic components divided by the number of sites with components times the number of Upland sites (e.g. for Far sites 103/260 x 34). The expected number of sites is 13.6 Upland sites in the Far group, 32.8 Upland sites in the Leon group, and .3 sites in the Lampasas group. Since the actual number of sites is 14, 30, and 1, it is clear that Upland sites are not more likely to contain Terminal Archaic components. Hypothesis 2 is not supported.

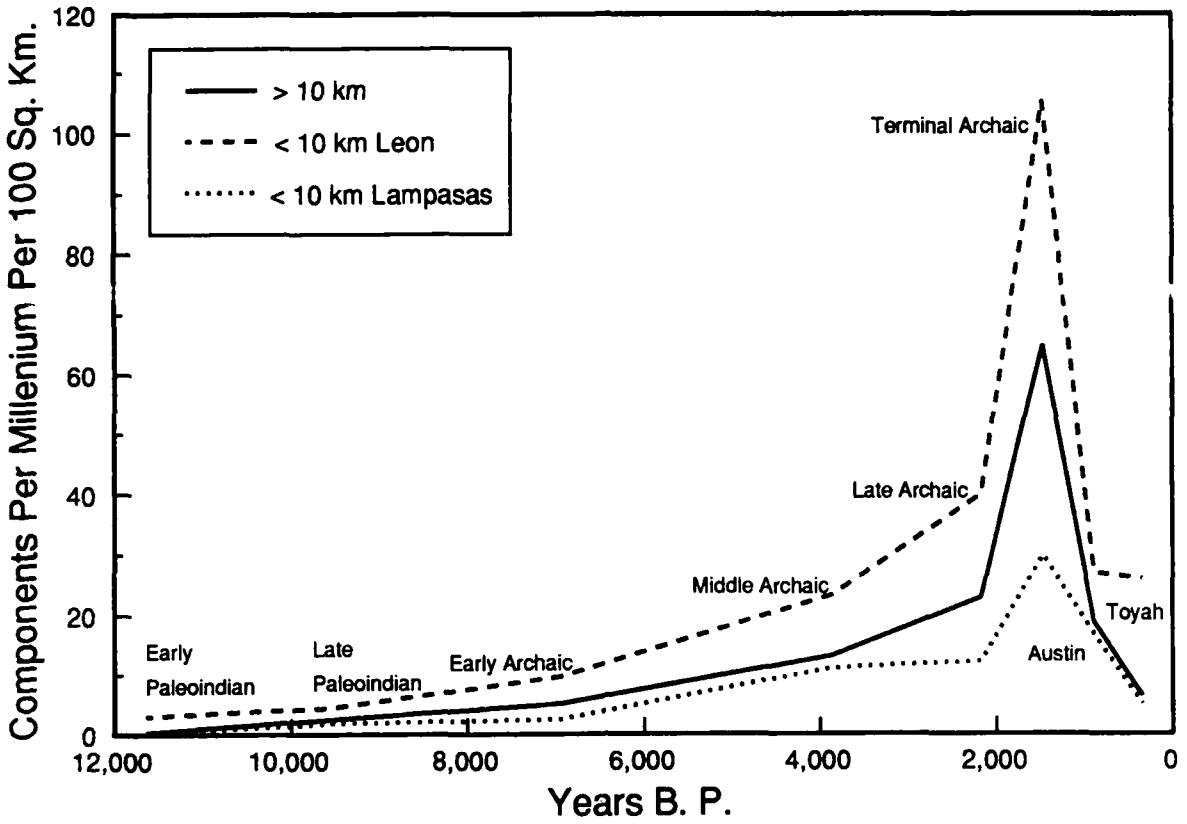


Figure 7. Distribution of Prehistoric Chronological Components at Fort Hood.

Table 14. Sites by Environmental Zone.

Zone	Far	Leon	Lampasas	Total
Unknown	0	11	1	12
Lowland	123	104	9	236
Intermediate Upland	103	84	16	203
Upland	34	78	1	113
Total	260	277	27	564

Table 15. Terminal Archaic Components by Environmental Zone.

Zone	Far	Leon	Lampasas	Total
Unknown	0	6	0	6
Lowland	42	42	1	85
Intermediate Upland	47	39	5	91
Upland	14	30	1	45
Total	103	117	7	227

Hypothesis 3 predicted that the number of multicomponent sites would be greater near the Leon and Lampasas Rivers. The number of components in each group is shown in Table 11. If the sites near the Leon and Lampasas are more likely to contain multiple components, because these areas were considered to be more attractive, then the number of components in these areas will be greater than we would expect on the basis of the number of sites in the area. Out of 983 sites, 450 are away from the Leon and Lampasas Rivers, 488 are near the Leon, and 45 are near the Lampasas. We would expect to find 483.4 components in the Far group (1056 components times 450 sites in the Far group divided by 983 total sites), 524.2 in the Leon group, and 48.3 in the Lampasas group. The actual counts are 465, 546, and 45. There are more Leon components than expected, but the difference is small and not statistically significant. The data do not support Hypotheses 3.

Three hypotheses have been explored which focused on the Terminal Archaic as a period of population expansion and greater use of more marginal areas. All three hypotheses have been rejected. Two different ways of defining "marginal" areas were used. The first defined marginal lands as those more than 10 kilometers from the Leon and Lampasas Rivers on the grounds that these sites are more than a days foraging distance from the relatively abundant resources of the Leon and Lampasas floodplains. The second definition identified marginal areas as the Upland environmental zone. Since some Upland areas are adjacent to the Leon River, it was necessary to distinguish Upland areas near the Leon from Upland areas away from the Leon. Neither kind of marginal area shows evidence of greater occupation during the Terminal Archaic as measured by site counts. Finally, the third hypothesis predicted that the more favorable areas near the Leon and Lampasas would be repeatedly occupied whereas areas away from these rivers would more likely contain single component sites. No difference was observed in the number of components between these areas. Site densities are greater near the Leon River (Figure 7), but this difference does not appear to change during the Terminal Archaic. All three hypotheses have been tested using data from surface surveys. Presently underway is a geomorphic investigation of Fort Hood which will help to identify which sections of the prehistoric record have been lost through erosion and which sections are buried. Test excavations to determine the eligibility of sites at Fort Hood for the National Register will also provide better information on multicomponent sites. Once these investigations have been completed, the distribution of sites over time may be very different.

Two hypotheses were also proposed to explore historic settlement at Fort Hood. The data to test these hypotheses consist of 1,076 historic sites of which chronological estimates are available for 757 of these sites. Age estimates for historic sites at Fort Hood are based entirely on the artifacts recovered from the site. Survey crews are instructed to collect dateable historic artifacts from each site. Each artifact is dated by identifying diagnostic attributes on the artifact. The date ranges for all of the attributes on the artifact are then combined into a single date range for the artifact. Then the date ranges for all of the artifacts from a site are compared and the minimum occupation is determined. The minimum occupation is the shortest period the site could have been occupied and contain the artifacts recovered from it. The period is based on the minimum ending manufacture date and the maximum beginning manufacture date for all artifacts in the site. This procedure allows artifacts with no known ending manufacture date to be included in determining the minimum occupation (roughly 20% of the artifacts recovered from Fort Hood have a beginning manufacture date, but no ending manufacture date). In cases where the minimum ending date is greater than the maximum beginning date (likely if there are only a few dateable artifacts from the site), the beginning and ending dates are the average of these two dates. This is logically consistent since the artifacts could have been deposited in a single year. The mean date based on all artifacts with dated beginning and ending manufacture dates is also computed. It is possible for the mean date to lie outside the minimum occupation range for a site and no effort is made to adjust the minimum occupation range when this happens since the estimates are based on different assumptions about historic settlement. Figure 8 illustrates the computation of the minimum range for historic site

41CV870 on the basis of eleven dateable artifacts. Three of the artifacts have only beginning dates and are assigned ending dates of 1978 the year of the first systematic surveys at Fort Hood.

Once the minimum ranges have been established for each site, it is possible to identify which ones were occupied during any particular period. Table 16 lists the number of sites occupied during each ten year period from 1860 to 1940 for sites in near the Leon and Lampasas Rivers and for sites more than 10 km away from either river. The table also provides site density estimates by dividing the counts by the number of square kilometers in each category. Figure 9 plots these data. The relative ordering of the groups is identical to that for the prehistoric sites with areas near the Leon having the highest site density, areas more than 10 km away from the Leon or Lampasas the next highest density, and sites near the Lampasas having the lowest density.

Hypothesis 4 proposed that settlement occurred throughout the post simultaneously and that there would be no differences in site density with respect to proximity to the Leon or Lampasas Rivers. Examination of Figure 9 indicates that settlement occurs at about the same time in all three areas, but the densities are not the same. A Chi-square test comparing the expected total number of sites in each area with the actual number of sites is significant ($p<.001$). Site density is significantly different in the three areas, contrary to the prediction of the hypothesis. If settlement occurred as a wave coming from Belton, the center of gravity of historic settlement would start in the southeastern part of the post and move northwest. The center of gravity for all

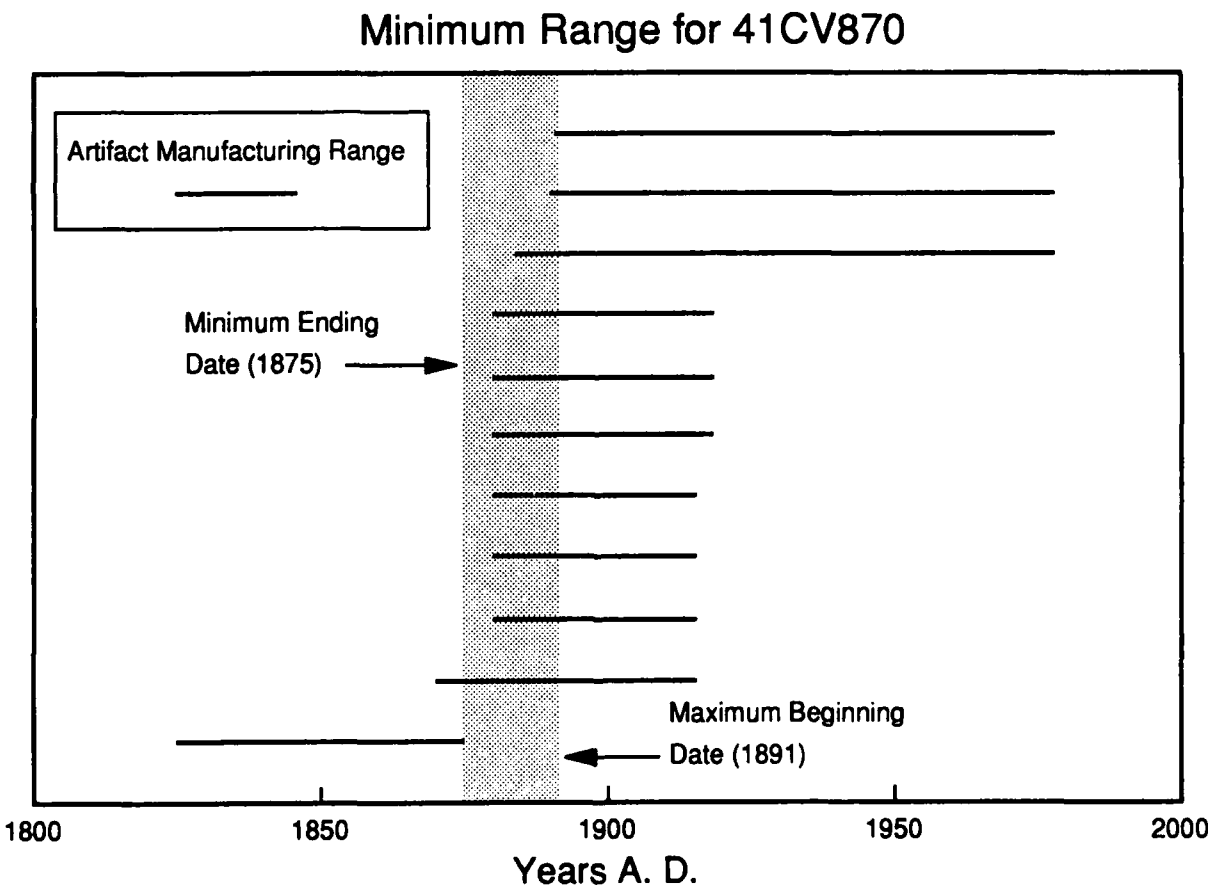


Figure 8. Computation of the Minimum Range for Historic Site 41CV870.

Table 16. Distribution of Historic Site Components.

	Components			Components Per 100 Sq. Km.		
Year	Far	Leon	Lampasas	Far	Leon	Lampasas
1860	2	1	0	0.5	0.4	0.0
1870	10	14	0	2.6	5.4	0.0
1880	11	15	1	2.8	5.8	1.7
1890	86	63	8	22.2	24.4	14.0
1900	75	56	5	19.3	21.7	8.7
1910	190	181	5	49.0	70.2	8.7
1920	159	155	4	41.0	60.1	7.0
1930	120	142	6	31.0	55.1	10.5
1940	53	83	0	13.7	32.2	0.0
Total	706	710	29			

historic sites on the post is 622328/3455385 (in grid square 22/55). The center of gravity for sites occupied before 1880 is 622133/3456367 (grid square 22/56) and the center of gravity for sites initially occupied between 1880 and 1900 is 621748/3454193 (grid square 21/54). Clearly there is no tendency for earlier sites to be located in the southeastern portion of the post. In fact the center of gravity of early sites is virtually identical to the center of gravity for all historic sites. Historic occupation of Fort Hood occurred simultaneously (in terms of the archaeological record).

Hypothesis 5 predicts that there will be no difference in length of occupation with respect to proximity to the Leon and Lampasas Rivers. In testing the hypothesis, length of occupation was taken as the difference between the end and beginning dates of the minimum range plus 1 year. The mean occupation lengths are 8.87 years for sites in the Far category, 10.18 for sites near the Leon, and 2.91 for sites near the Lampasas. A nonparametric analysis of variance called the Kruskal-Wallis test was used to test for differences between mean occupation length since the data distributions are skewed. The test indicates that a significant difference exists in length of occupation for the three groups. Because the Lampasas group produced such short occupations, a second test was run comparing only the sites more than 10 km away from the Leon and Lampasas with the sites near the Leon. That test indicates no significant difference between the two groups. Sites near the Lampasas are primarily located in West Fort Hood and most of these sites were recorded before surface collection of diagnostics on historic sites was part of the Standard Operating Procedure. The differences may be solely related to smaller collections from these sites. Excluding sites near the Lampasas River, then, hypothesis 5 is supported.

Examination of the historic sites at Fort Hood indicates that the post was occupied initially about 1860 with settlement occurring simultaneously (within about 10 years) throughout. Site density indicates that the areas near the Leon River were settled more heavily. Possibly better quality of land near the Leon permitted smaller landholdings. There does not appear to be any evidence, however, that sites located near the Leon were occupied for longer periods of time although this conclusion is based solely on the artifacts, not on any documentary data.

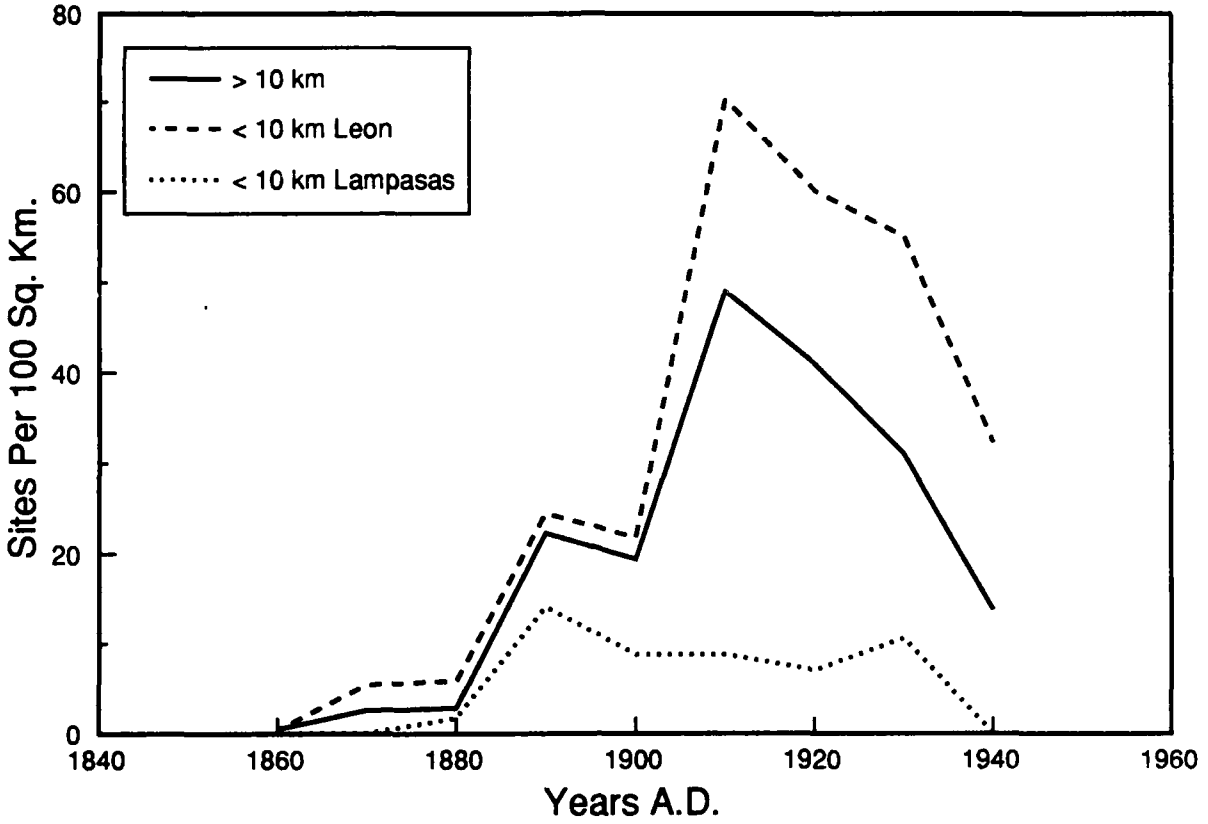


Figure 9. Distribution of Historic Chronological Components at Fort Hood.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

PROGRESS IN SELECTING A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

Initial efforts have been made to develop the concept of a representative sample of sites at Fort Hood (Carlson et al. 1983; Briuer 1983). This approach is one way of assuring that the whole range of variability in archaeological sites is preserved for future investigation. It does not necessarily require that sites will be preserved or protected in the same proportions as found in the installation. The purpose of the sample is to guarantee that no major site types are completely ignored. The approach begins with three criteria: site age, environmental variation, and site type or function. These criteria are then used to classify the recorded sites at Fort Hood. In each category, site condition and special considerations are also used to select sites for preservation.

The procedure was initially tested on the West Fort Hood sites (Carlson et al. 1983). Seventeen general research questions were proposed which could be used as a basis for determining site significance in relation to the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criterion (d)—(sites) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36CFR60.6). Site age was measured by diagnostic artifact styles. Site type was identified on the basis of lithic debitage and burned rock density, and site location was identified by landform classification. Several problems arose in the course of executing the selection procedure. First, landform classification was not consistently applied over all of the various surveys. As a result, the categories "slope" and "terrace" became catchalls. Secondly, the site type classification did not fully recognize distinctive site types such as rock-shelters and burned rock mounds. Finally, chronological data for the historic sites were generally lacking. Despite these problems, a preliminary selection of sites was made for West Fort Hood without explicitly recognizing the presence of other similar sites elsewhere on the post.

For the Delivery Order 9 survey, sites were classified by environmental zone, site type, and temporal period. Tables 17 and 18 show the frequency and percentage of sites by environmental zone and site type, and of components by time period for both prehistoric and historic sites. These tables reflect a range of variability for the Delivery Order 9 sites. In addition, preliminary recommendations, placing a site in one of three groups of research potential, are included in Tables 17 and 18. Group I consists of sites which clearly contain the potential to provide information regarding a number of important research topics on the basis of survey observations alone. Group 2 sites require additional information before their potential to provide important data can be assessed. Finally, Group 3 sites, on the basis of current information, appear to have limited potential to address significant research topics.

Table 19 summarizes the preliminary recommendations for Delivery Order 9 sites. These are detailed in individual site descriptions (Appendices I and II).

Examination of Table 19 reveals that a large portion of the sites in this survey area are recommended for further field evaluation. The research potential of these sites cannot be adequately assessed without further information on the quality of preservation and depth of the deposits. Test excavations to provide this information are recommended before accurate decisions can be made regarding the full range of temporal and functional variability at Fort Hood. At prehistoric sites, detailed mapping of artifact concentrations within lithic scatters is recommended. This should provide data on the degree to which separate occupations or activity areas can be isolated within them. For historic sites, it is recommended that both a literature search and informant interviews be conducted, preferably prior to the initiation of test excavations, in order to better understand the temporal, social, and economic sphere of the site inhabitants.

Table 17. Distribution of Prehistoric Sites by Environmental Zone, Site Type, and Temporal Period.

Environmental Zone	Total Sites	Percent	Sites in Group 2*	Percent
Lowland	6	18.75	6	20.00
Intermediate Upland	25	78.13	23	76.67
Upland	1	3.13	1	3.33
Total	32	100.01	30	100.00

Site Type	Total Sites	Percent	Sites in Group 2*	Percent
Midden	2	6.25	2	6.67
Rockshelter	2	6.25	2	6.67
Burned rock scatter				
with lithics	20	62.50	19	63.33
no lithics	1	3.13	0	0.00
Single burned rock mound	2	6.25	2	6.67
Multiple burned rock mounds	2	6.25	2	6.67
Lithic scatter	2	6.25	2	6.67
Lithic quarry	1	3.13	1	3.33
Total	32	100.01	30	100.01

Chronological Placement	Total Comp.	Percent	Comp. in Group 2*	Percent
Paleoindian	2	4.35	1	1.79
Paleoindian/Early Archaic	1	2.17	1	2.17
Early Archaic	7	15.22	7	15.22
Middle Archaic	10	21.74	10	21.74
Late Archaic	2	4.35	2	4.35
Terminal Archaic	3	6.52	3	6.52
Transitional Archaic	4	8.70	4	8.70
General Archaic	14	30.43	14	30.43
Austin	2	4.35	2	4.35
Late Prehistoric	1	2.17	1	2.17
Total				

* No prehistoric sites from D.O. 9 were placed in Group 1.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological surveys in central and western Fort Hood have added information about 63 sites to the inventory of sites on the post. Eighteen of these sites appear to have limited research potential. The other 45 will require some kind of testing and evaluation before their significance can be determined. Those evaluations will require a comparative approach as the inventory of sites is now around 2,000 for the entire post.

Research conducted as part of this delivery order builds on previous work. Since this report was written after the completion of the Delivery Order 11 survey, data on all sites recorded through that survey were included in the analysis. Chronological estimates of one kind or another are now available for 564 sites on the post. This is easily the largest sample for a contiguous area

Table 18. Distribution of Historic Sites by Environmental Zone, Site Type, and Temporal Period.

Environmental Zone	Total Sites	Percent	Sites in Groups 1, 2	Percent
Lowland	7	22.58	5	35.72
Intermediate Upland	23	74.19	8	57.14
Upland	1	3.23	1	7.14
Total				

Site Type	Total Sites	Percent	Sites in Groups 1, 2	Percent
School	1	3.23	1	7.14
Unknown Historic	3	9.68	2	14.29
Farm/Ranch	10	32.26	8	57.14
Dump	9	29.03	0	0.00
Domestic Dwelling	7	22.58	3	21.43
Cistern	1	3.23	0	0.00
Total	31	100.01	14	100.00

Chronological Components	Total Comp.	Percent	Comp. in Groups 1, 2	Percent
1850-1879	1	2.78	0	0.00
1880-1929	22	61.11	13	72.22
1930-1953	12	33.33	5	27.78
1954-Present	1	2.78	0	0.00
Total	36	100.00	18	100.00

anywhere in the state. It is especially important because it comes predominantly from upland areas. Since most large scale surveys around the state are funded as a result of proposed reservoir construction, they usually concentrate in alluvial floodplains. Only surveys conducted in areas proposed for surface mining are predominantly upland areas and these include a fraction of the area of Fort Hood. As a result, our knowledge of prehistory is biased toward how people were living along large rivers and streams. We know much less about small drainages like the Cowhouse or Owl Creeks.

The analytical results from this survey are a step in that direction. We tend to assume that the upland areas were only infrequently used. The work at Fort Hood shows that the number of sites in these areas is substantial. For this survey, we focused on an analysis of the Terminal Archaic from the perspective that it might represent a population expansion in the area. A series of hypotheses were proposed assuming that such a population expansion would occur differentially. Better lands, those near the Leon and Lampasas Rivers, would already be occupied. Poorer land, away from these streams, would have lower population densities. Populations would have more room to grow in these marginal areas and we might expect to see a proportionately greater increase there. In fact, the data do not support such a reconstruction. Increases in the number of sites during the Terminal Archaic are comparable in marginal and optimal areas.

Table 19. Summary of Recommendations for Delivery Order 9 Sites.

Prehistoric Sites Recommended for Further Field Evaluation*			
41CV0115	41CV0397	41CV1319	41CV1346
41CV0334	41CV0603	41CV1329	41CV1348
41CV0335	41CV0618	41CV1330	41CV1352
41CV0336	41CV0903	41CV1333	41CV1353
41CV0337	41CV0955	41CV1334	41CV1354
41CV0338	41CV0956	41CV1340	41CV1356
41CV0394	41CV0957	41CV1342	41CV1359
41CV0395			

Prehistoric Sites Which Appear at This Time to Have Least Research Potential
41CV0335
41CV1345

Historic Sites Recommended as Having the Most Research Potential	
41CV1322	41CV1328
41CV1325	41CV1335
41CV1326	41CV1351

Historic sites Recommended for Further Field Evaluation	
41CV0487	41CV1349
41CV0577	41CV1350
41CV0605	41CV1357
41CV0606	41CV1360

Historic Sites Which Appear at this Time to Have Least Research Potential			
41CV1320	41CV1327	41CV1337	41CV1344
41CV1321	41CV1331	41CV1338	41CV1347
41CV1323	41CV1332	41CV1339	41CV1355
41CV1324	41CV1336	41CV1343	41CV1358

Historic Sites Not Assessed**
41CV0324

* No prehistoric sites from D.O. 9 were assessed as Group 1 (i.e., none were recommended as having the most research potential.

** This site was not given a recommendation as it is outside the Fort Hood boundaries.

The results do indicate a substantial difference in site density in marginal and optimal areas however, and this information could be used to develop a predictive model of site density based on distance from the Leon River.

Survey at Fort Hood has also provided us with the largest collection of historic sites from a contiguous area in the state. Some chronological estimate is available for 757 sites. These estimates are conservative and are almost certainly too short, but they provide a place to start in identifying sites from different periods and in organizing oral history and archival research for the post. Historic site densities also vary with distance from the Leon River

suggesting that this variable may be important for developing a predictive model for historic sites as well. The artifacts provide little convincing evidence for much occupation of the post before 1860. Occupation increases markedly from 1890 to 1910. There is no evidence of a wave of settlement passing across the post, at least in terms of the archaeological data. The earliest settlements occurred throughout the post more or less simultaneously. Further research on historic settlement could focus on the initial occupation of the post and then the filing in process that occurred between 1890 and 1910. Shifts from farming to stock raising may also be detectable as changes in the settlement pattern on the post.

REFERENCES CITED

Anonymous
1893 *Memorial and Biographical History of McLennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties, Texas.* Lewis Publishing Company, Chicago.

Blair, W. Frank
1950 The Biotic Provinces of Texas. *Texas Journal of Science* 2(1):93-117.

Briuer, Frederick L.
n.d. Cultural and Environmental Change in Central Texas Prehistory. In *Aboriginal Central Texas,* edited by John Fox. Book submitted to University of Texas Press.

1981 (see p. 5)

Briuer, Frederick L., and George B. Thomas
1986 *Standard Operating Procedure for Field Surveys.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 13.

Carlson, David L., and Frederick L. Briuer
1986 *Analysis of Military Training Impacts on Protected Archaeological Sites at West Fort Hood, Texas.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 9.

Carlson, David L., Frederick L. Briuer, and Henry Bruno
1983 *Selecting a Statistically Representative Sample of Archaeological Sites at West Fort Hood, Texas.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 8.

Carlson, David L., S.B. Carlson, F.L. Briuer, E.Roemer, Jr., and W.E. Moore
1986 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1983, The Eastern Training Area.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 11.

Carlson, Shawn Bonath
1984a *Ethnoarchaeological Studies at a 20th Century Farmstead in Central Texas: The W. Jar[illegible] Henderson Site (41BL273).* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 12.

1984b A Preliminary Assessment of Environmental and Cultural Determinants of Settlement in Central Texas During the Nineteenth Century. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 55.

1986 The Persistence of Nineteenth Century Lifeways in Central Texas. Ms. in possession of the author, Archeological Research Laboratory, Texas A&M University, College Station.

1987 Archaeological Significance of Historic Sites at Fort Hood, Texas. Paper presented at the 1987 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Savannah.

Carlson, Shawn Bonath, D.L. Carlson, H.B. Ensor, E.A. Miller and D.E. Young
1988 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1984, The Northwestern Training Area.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 15.

Carlson, Shawn Bonath, H.B. Ensor, D.L. Carlson, E.A. Miller, and D.E. Young
1987 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1984.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 14.

Dibble, David S., Henry Moncure, and Frederick L. Briuer
1983 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1980 (Fall).* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 4.

Dibble, David S., and Frederick L. Briuer
1985 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1980 (Spring).* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 3.

Espey, Huston, and Associates, Inc.
1979 *Ecological Baseline Report, Fort Hood, Texas.* Department of the Army Headquarters Forces Command, Fort Hood, Texas.

Guderjan, Thomas H., George B. Thomas, and Howard R. Cramer
1980 *Existing Data Inventory of Cultural Resource and Paleontological Information, Fort Hood, Texas.* Soil Systems, Marietta, Georgia.

Jackson, Jack M.
1982a *Archival Information Search and Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Aircraft Maintenance Facility, Robert Gray Army Airfield, Bell County, Texas.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 6.

1982b *Archival Research on the Mayberry Community, Bell County, Texas.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 7.

1982c *Okay: The Archaeological Reconstruction and Settlement Pattern Analysis of a Dispersed Hamlet in Bell County, Texas.* Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Texas at Austin.

Koch, Joan K., C.S. Mueller-Wille, and Frederick L. Briuer
1988 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1985, The Northwestern Perimeter.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 16.

Koch, Joan K., and C.S. Mueller-Wille
1989a *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1985, The Southwestern Training Area.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 17.

1989b *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1986, The Northern Training Area.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 18.

Moore, William E., and George B. Thomas
1987 *Results of a Monitoring Project of 112 Stratified Random Sample Quadrats at Fort Hood, Texas.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series: Research Report Number 19.

Newcomb, W.W., Jr.
1961 *The Indians of Texas.* University of Texas at Austin.

Prewitt, Elton R.
1981 Cultural Chronology in Central Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 52:65-89.

Prewitt, Elton R., and Frederick L. Briuer
1983 *Archaeological Analysis of Airphotos, Fort Hood, Texas, A Feasibility Study.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 5.

Roemer, Erwin, Jr., Shawn Bonath Carlson, David L. Carlson, and Frederick Briuer
1985 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1982 Range Construction Projects.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 10.

Scott, Zelma
1965 *A History of Coryell County, Texas.* Texas State Historical Association, Austin.

Simons, Helen (compiler)
1981 Index: Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society Vols. 1-50. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 52:237-312.

1983 *Microfilm Archive of Texas Archeology Index, Sections I and II, Rolls 1-33.* Office of the State Archeologist Special Report 27. Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

Skinner, S. Alan, Frederick L. Briuer, George B. Thomas, and Ivan Show
1981 *Initial Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1978.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 1.

Skinner, S. Alan, Frederick L. Briuer, Woody A. Meiszner, and Ivan Show
1984 *Archaeological Survey at Fort Hood, Texas, Fiscal Year 1979.* United States Army, Fort Hood Archaeological Resource Management Series, Research Report Number 2.

Thomas, George B.
1978 A Survey and Assessment of the Archeological Resources of Fort Hood, Texas. *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society* 49:195-240.

Tyler, George W.
1936 *The History of Bell County.* Charles W. Ramsdell, editor. The Naylor Company, San Antonio.

United States Department of the Army
1979 Draft Installation Environmental Impact Statement, Overall Mission. Fort Hood, Texas.

APPENDIX I

HISTORIC SITE DESCRIPTIONS

by

Hope Armstrong and Elizabeth A. Miller

SITE: 41CV0324

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 1,000 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 38,438 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Domestic Dwelling

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located on a 4,605 acre first class grant patented by Joseph Thompson to his heirs on 4-9-1853. It lies outside the Fort Hood Military Reservation boundary; therefore, no further land information is available. Features encountered are a rubble pile, two dumps, and a natural limestone alignment which may represent former outbuilding footing stones. Domestic vegetation included a domestic strain of juniper. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include decorated and undecorated whiteware, stoneware, toys, bottle glass, Depression glass, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, barrel hoops, buckets, buckles, buttons, shoe eyelets, snaps, farm machinery, horseshoes, bedsprings, eating utensils, tin cans with locked end and side seams, brick (both weathered red brick and modern yellow brick), natural stone, nails, barbed wire, three graphite battery cores, and parts of a leather shoe. Collected artifacts include whitewares, decorated tan stoneware with Bristol glaze (1920+), white semiporcelain, a clear glass bottle with flat base post- and cup-bottom mold with Owens-Illinois trademark (1929-1954), lavender glass with pressed pattern (1880-1918), a lavender glass bottle with improved tooling (1880-1915), clear glass, an iron lid, unidentified metal, a lead buckle, two "Lone Star" lead buckles, a "Hawk Brand" lead buckle, an aluminum lid, an aluminum buckle, copper coins (1983, 1985), a glass marble, and ceramic doll parts. The site is listed in fair condition, with 75% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, wild animals, and erosion. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century homestead. No other historic sites occur in quad 13/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: As this site lies outside the Fort Hood boundary, no recommendation is appropriate.

SITE: 41CV0486

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 1,000 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 11,719 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 160 acre third class military patent received by William A. Dyer on 9-27-1859 and a 170.5 acre tract relinquished to the Army in 1942 by E.G. Walker et al. for $15 per acre.

Features encountered are a small stock pond, a foundation, a dump, and a possible corral area. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include undecorated whiteware, stonewares, bottle glass, canning and cold cream jars, lavender glass, soft drink and snuff bottles, tin cans with locked end and side seams, brick with green glaze, foundation materials including cut limestone and natural stone, fence staples, wire nails, barbed wire, and wooden posts. Collected artifacts include whiteware, unidentified metal, and iron furniture hardware. The site is listed in fair condition, with 70% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, erosion, borrowing, and miscellaneous military activity. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century farm/ranch complex. Two other historic sites occur in quad 15/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

SITE: 41CV0577

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Ridge/Plateau

ELEVATION: 930 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 4,844 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands

SITE TYPE: School

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 4,605 acre first class grant patented by Joseph Thompson to his heirs on 4-9-1853, and a 151.30 acre tract sold to the Army by J.K. Jackson et al. No date or amount for the transaction is available. The site consists of the Sly Schoolhouse and associated buildings. Features encountered include four foundations and an outhouse rubble mound. Domestic vegetation noted includes four elm trees planted in an L-shaped configuration. Artifact density is high, and observed artifacts include decorated and undecorated whitewares, semiporcelain, bottle glass, condiment jars and bottles, Depression glass, insulators, lavender glass, tumblers, car parts, a rake, cast iron stove parts, asphalt shingles, brick, flat glass, foundation materials of cut limestone and natural stone, bolts, hinges, cut and wire nails, screws, a rubber shoe sole, bicycle parts, spark plugs, and commode fragments. Collected artifacts include decorated whitewares, salmon earthenware with solid color glaze, decorated and undecorated semiporcelain, a white milk glass bowl, a white milk glass lid, white milk glass hollowware with a pressed flat base and the Anchor Hocking trademark (1938+), clear glass, an amber Depression glass hollowware with pressed pattern (1930-1940), a cobalt blue glass bottle with machine made neck, lip, and thread (1919+), a brown glass bottle with improved tooled finish (1870-1915), ceramic tile, unidentified metal, an iron clip, an iron drawer pull, an iron eating utensil, and two plastic tail lights. The site is listed in fair condition, with 60% of the surface area affected by a borrow pit and wheeled vehicles. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century school. One other historic site occurs in quad 17/73.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

SITE: 41CV0605

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Spur

ELEVATION: 900 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 10,625 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located on a 640 acre second class grant received by George Armstrong on 8-27-1855, and a 640 acre tract relinquished to the Army in 1942 by W.S. Williams et al. for $29 per acre. Features encountered are a mound that is probably chimney fall and a storm cellar. There is a military foxhole on the site. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include decorated and undecorated whitewares, stonewares, bottle glass, a Vaseline jar, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, snuff bottles, license plates, a hoe, harness gear, two Ferris bricks, natural stone foundation materials, bolts, fence staples, wire nails, barbed and hog wire, wooden planks used for storm cellar, and two wooden harness rack beams. Collected artifacts include tan stoneware with Bristol glaze (1920+), decorated whiteware, undecorated whiteware, a machine made clear glass cosmetic bottle with machine threading (1919+), a lavender glass bottle with flat base (1880-1918), lavender glass with pressed pattern (1880-1918), a brass cartridge, iron furniture hardware, unidentified metal, and a ceramic door knob. The site is listed in fair condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, miscellaneous military activity, erosion, and a borrow pit. This site appears to represent an early to mid-twentieth century homestead complex. One other historic site occurs in quad 19/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

SITE: 41CV0606

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Spur

ELEVATION: 850 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 86,875 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 1,476 acre first class grant received by Samuel Hinkle on 12-23-1852 and a 1,791.16 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Margaret Royalty Edwards et vir. for $28 per acre. Features encountered are one cement foundation; two areas of limestone alignments representing possible outbuildings; one rubble pile; two circular, cracked, above ground cisterns; one rectangular, cement-lined, ground level cistern; a corral, a stone wall; and a wellhead. No domestic vegetation was observed. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include decorated whiteware, stonewares, bottle glass, lavender glass, soft drink bottles, buttons, bedsprings, eating utensils, foundation materials of natural stone, cut nails, and barbed wire. Collected artifacts include decorated and undecorated whiteware, decorated semiporcelain, tan stoneware with Albany interior, a machine-made cobalt blue glass bottle (1919+), clear glass with green cast, an iron cut nail, a silverplate spoon, iron toys, unidentified metal, and a shell button. The site is listed in fair condition, with 81% of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, miscellaneous military activity, and erosion. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century farm/ranch complex. No other historic sites are located in quad 18/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

SITE: 41CV1320

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 950 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (200 m)

SITE AREA: 28,750 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands

SITE TYPE: Dump

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 4,605 acre first class grant patented by Joseph Thompson to his heirs on 4-9-1853, and a 200 acre tract relinquished to the Army in 1942 by W.B. Schley et ux. for $26 per acre. No features or domestic vegetation were noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include decorated whitewares, stonewares, bottle glass, condiment jars and bottles, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, blue glass, cut nails, and barbed wire. Artifacts collected include decorated whiteware, a machine made milk glass bottle with threading (1919+), a clear glass bottle with footed base, post- and cup-bottom mold and corrugated base (1940+), clear glass, clear glass with green cast, and an iron cut nail. The site is listed in fair condition, with 75% of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, erosion,

and wild animals. This site appears to be a mid-twentieth century dump. One other historic site occurs within quad 15/73.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The lack of archaeological integrity severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1321

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Knoll

ELEVATION: 880 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (50 m)

SITE AREA: 13,281 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Domestic Dwelling

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 1,476 acre first class grant received by Samuel Hinkle on 12-23-1852, and a 1,791.16 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Margaret Royalty Edwards et vir. for $28 per acre. The only feature recorded is a rubble pile. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include undecorated and decorated whitewares, bottle glass, canning jars, Depression glass, lavender glass, medicine bottles, milk glass lid liners, clear and blue glass, barrel hoops, a partial hoe, harness gear, tin cans with locked end and side seams, brick, concrete piers, cut limestone, natural stone foundation materials, bolts, fence staples, hinges, wire nails, and barbed wire. Collected artifacts include whitewares, a clear glass Kerr canning jar, pink Depression glass hollowware with pressed pattern (1930-1940), a clear glass bottle with machine made lip and rim with cork (1903-1915), a lead zipper, unidentified metal, a ceramic insulator, and a glass marble. The site is listed in poor condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by bulldozing of the structure, tracked and wheeled vehicles, cattle, and erosion. This site appears to represent an early to mid-twentieth century homestead. No other historic sites occur in quad 17/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The low density of artifacts and poor condition of the site severely limit the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1322

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 970 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 45,469 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 4,605 acre first class grant patented by Joseph Thompson to his heirs on 4-9-1853, and a 67.20 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by O.W. Baker et ux. for $46 per acre. The only features noted are a below ground, bell-shaped cistern and a foundation. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include coarse earthenware, undecorated whitewares, stonewares, porcelain, brandy/whiskey bottles, cold cream jars, lavender glass, snuff bottles, barrel hoops, buckles, files, harness gear, horseshoes, tin cans, flat glass, cut limestone and natural stone foundation materials, cut and wire nails, and barbed and plain wire. Collected artifacts include tan stoneware with Bristol glaze and shoulder with molded decoration (1920+), lavender glass hollowware with footed base and pressed pattern (1880-1918), a ceramic light fixture, an iron cut nail, and an iron suspender buckle. The site is listed in fair condition, with 85% of the surface area affected by tank trail scraping, cattle, erosion, movement of foundation materials, tank traps, and recent stock tank construction. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century homestead. Two other historic sites occur in quad 14/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site contains significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. The artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features and the integrity of this site suggest that it has high research potential when compared to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1323

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 955 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (150 m)

SITE AREA: 43,750 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 4,605 acre first class grant patented by Joseph Thompson to his heirs on 4-9-1853, and a 104.5 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Hazel Straw Wilson et al. for $20 per acre. No features or domestic vegetation were observed. Artifact density is low, and artifacts observed include undecorated whitewares, stonewares, porcelain, bottle glass, canning and cold cream jars, lavender glass, a sickle, mule shoes, plow parts, tin cans, cut limestone and natural stone foundation materials, concrete fragments, fence staples, wire nails, barbed wire, and wooden posts. Collected artifacts include whiteware, semiporcelain, opaque white glass with a pressed floral pattern (1938+), clear glass with a pressed pattern, and unidentified metal. The site is listed in fair condition, with 60% of the surface area affected by tank trail and off-trail disturbance, cattle, erosion, and movement of foundation materials. This site appears to be an early twentieth century homestead. Two other historic sites occur within quad 14/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The low density

of artifacts and relatively poor condition of the site severely limit the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1324

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Ridge/Plateau

ELEVATION: 995 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (300 m)

SITE AREA: 556 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Dump

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 4,605 acre first class grant patented by Joseph Thompson to his heirs on 4-9-1853. No other land information was available for this site. No features or domestic vegetation are noted. Artifact density is high, and artifacts observed include undecorated and decorated whitewares, stonewares, bottle glass, lavender glass, medicine bottles, milk glass lid liners, soft drink bottles, car parts, spark plugs, three bottle tops, and concrete pier fragments. Collected artifacts include decorated whitewares, an emerald green glass soft drink bottle, white milk glass, a clear glass Karo syrup bottle with machine made corrugated base and the Owens-Illinois trademark (1940-1954), clear glass, a brass token, an aluminum lid, brass clock parts, and ceramic spark plugs. The site is listed in good condition, with 75% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, erosion, and miscellaneous military activity. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century dump. Two other historic sites occur in quad 14/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The lack of archaeological integrity severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1325

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Secondary Terrace

ELEVATION: 875 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Shoal Creek (125 m)

SITE AREA: 33,281 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Domestic Dwelling

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 1,476 acre first class grant received by Samuel Hinkle on 12-23-1852, and a 1,791.16 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Margaret Royalty Edwards et vir. for $28 per acre. Features encountered include a mortared limestone water trough, a foundation, and two

small earth mounds which are possible unmarked graves. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include coarse earthenware, undecorated and decorated whitewares, stonewares, bottle glass, canning jars, condiment jars and bottles, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, tumblers, cast iron stove parts, tin cans with locked end and side seams, miscellaneous scrap metal, flat glass, cut limestone and natural stone foundation materials, mortar, and fence staples. Collected artifacts include yellow stoneware, tan stoneware with Bristol glaze and a footed base with molded decoration (1920+), tan stoneware with Albany slip glaze, an aqua glass machine made jug, aqua glass, lavender glass, a lavender glass bottle with improved tooling (1880-1915), a lavender glass bottle with flat base (1880-1918), a lavender glass pressed bottle (1880-1918), a clear glass wine bottle, a green Depression glass plate with pressed pattern (1930-1940), and an iron spoon. The site is listed in fair condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, cattle, erosion, and removal of foundation materials. This site is believed to be an early to mid-twentieth century farm/ranch complex. One other historic site occurs in quad 16/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site contains significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. The artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features and the integrity of this site suggest that it has high research potential when compared to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1326

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 895 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): 12 (150 m)

SITE AREA: 20,781 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Domestic Dwelling

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 4,605 acre first class grant patented by Joseph Thompson to his heirs on 4-9-1853, and a 304 acre tract relinquished to the Army in 1942 by Letha Milroy Holdt et vir. for $30 per acre. The only features encountered are a possible limestone foundation remnant and a possible well head. Domestic vegetation noted includes mesquite. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include undecorated whitewares, stonewares, bottle glass, canning and cold cream jars, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, buckets, farm machinery, files, cast iron stove parts, brick, natural stone and concrete slab foundation materials, hinges, wire nails, barbed wire, miscellaneous strap metal, and a graphite battery core. Collected artifacts include whiteware, tan stoneware with Albany slip glaze, a clear Diamond glass bottle with flat base (1924+), a clear glass Owens-Illinois bottle with flat base (1929-1954), a clear glass bottle with machine made flat base (1940+), a clear glass machine made bottle with flat base (1940-1954), a clear glass bottle with machine made thread and beaded neck and lip (1919+), clear glass, lavender glass with pressed pattern (1880-1918), and green Depression glass hollowware with pressed pattern (1930-1940). The site is listed in poor condition, with 75% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, bivouacking, cattle, and erosion. This site appears to represent an early to mid-twentieth century homestead. No other historic sites occur in quad 15/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

SITE: 41CV1327

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 1,020 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (300 m)

SITE AREA: 469 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (25-50%)

SITE TYPE: Dump

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 4,605 acre first class grant patented by Joseph Thompson to his heirs on 4-9-1853, and a 104.5 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Hazel Straw Wilson et al. for $20 per acre. No features or domestic vegetation are noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include stonewares, bottle glass, brandy/whiskey bottles, cold cream jars, medicine and snuff bottles, glass tableware, a brown beer bottle, tin cans with locked end and side seams, washtubs, and flat glass. Collected artifacts include a tan stoneware butter churn with Bristol glaze (1920+), a lavender glass bottle with machine made lip, rim, and crown (1903-1915), green Depression glass hollowware with pressed pattern (1930-1940), clear glass bottles with machine made lip and neck with cork (1903-1915), clear glass with pressed pattern, clear glass bottles, unidentified metal, iron fruit jar lid, and iron baking powder lid. The site is listed in good condition, with 60% of the surface area affected by revegetation and erosion. This site is believed to be a mid-twentieth century dump. No other historic sites are located in quad 13/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The lack of archaeological integrity severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1328

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Upland

LANDFORM: Ridge/Plateau

ELEVATION: 1,025 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (1050 m)

SITE AREA: 40,156 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 160 acre military preemption grant received by W.B. Denton, and a 50 acre tract relinquished to the Army in 1942 by R.E. Powell for $10 per acre. Features encountered include a stone and concrete trough base, a concrete well head, four windmill base depressions, a house foundation of laid natural and cut limestone, a storm cellar, a small corral, and a dump. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include undecorated and decorated whitewares, stonewares, bottle glass, brandy/whiskey bottles, canning and cold cream jars, condiment jars/bottles, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, snuff bottles, tumblers, car parts, farm machinery, files, harness gear, cast iron stove parts, kettle parts, lantern parts, tin cans, tractor parts, washtubs, unidentified metal, flat glass, cut limestone, natural stone and poured concrete foundation materials, mortar, bolts, fence staples, cut and wire nails, double strand barbed wire, and wooden posts. Collected artifacts include decorated yellow stoneware, decorated whiteware, decorated semiporcelain, tan stoneware, tan stoneware with Albany glaze, a white milk glass cold cream jar, a clear glass bottle with machine made threading and beaded lip and neck (1919+), a pink Depression glass pedestalled vessel with pressed pattern (1930-1940), a clear glass condiment bottle with machine made threading, lip, neck, and shoulder (1919+), clear glass Knox bottles with post- and cup-bottom mold flat bases (1932-1953), a clear with gray cast glass bottle with footed base (1915-1980), a clear glass Kerr canning jar with flat base (1912-1946), a clear glass bottle with post- and cup-bottom mold flat base with Owens-Illinois trademark (1929-1954), clear glass, lavender glass with pressed pattern (1880-1918), pressed lavender glass flatware footed base (1880-1918), clear glass bottle with machine made lip, neck, and shoulder with cork (1903-1915), and a ceramic marble. The site is listed in fair condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tanks, erosion, cattle, wild animals, bivouacking and moving of foundation materials. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth farm/ranch complex. Two other historic sites occur in quad 16/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site contains significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. The artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features and the integrity of this site suggest that it has high research potential when compared to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1331

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Knoll

ELEVATION: 880 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (10 m)

SITE AREA: 87,500 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Dump

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 1,476 acre first class grant received by Samuel Hinkle on 12-23-1852, and a 1,791.16 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Margaret Royalty Edwards et vir. for $28 per acre. No features or domestic vegetation are noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include coarse earthenware, decorated and undecorated whitewares, porcelain, bottle glass, canning jars, lavender glass, snuff bottles, milk glass

fragments, cast iron stove parts, tin cans, a barbed wire lock, barbed and plain wire, a graphite battery core, and a piece of rubber. Collected artifacts include decorated whitewares, decorated semiporcelain, a clear with gray cast glass Kerr canning jar and machine made flat base (1915-1946), a lavender glass bottle with improved tooling (1880-1915), lavender pressed glass (1880-1918), a cobalt blue pressed glass jar with post-bottom mold flat base (1858-1915), an aluminum button, an iron lock, unidentified metal, ceramic doll parts, and a ceramic marble. The site is listed in fair condition, with 60% of the surface area affected by military vehicles, hulldowns, miscellaneous military activity, erosion, and animals. This site appears to be a late nineteenth/early twentieth century dump. One other historic site occurs in quad 16/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The lack of archaeological integrity severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1322

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Ridge/Plateau

ELEVATION: 880 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (200 m)

SITE AREA: 17,000 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands

SITE TYPE: Unknown Historic

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 160 acre military preemption grant received by B.D. Culp on 7-10-1878, and a 130 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by R.L. Blanchard et ux. for $35 per acre. The only feature noted is a small, square limestone rock enclosure base, with one rock wall extant. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include coarse earthenware, undecorated whitewares, bottle glass, cold cream jars, lavender glass, snuff bottles, milk glass, blue glass, tin cans with soldered top and side seams, natural stone foundation materials, and barbed wire. No material was collected. The site is listed in fair condition, with 35% of the surface area affected by miscellaneous military activity, military trails, erosion, and animals. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century site of unknown purpose. No other historic sites occur in quad 19/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The absence of diagnostic artifacts severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1334

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 970 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 17,969 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Domestic Dwelling

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 160 acre military preemption grant received by W.B. Denton, and a 110 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by D.T. Powell for $24 per acre. The only feature noted is a limestone alignment. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include undecorated whitewares, stonewares, porcelain, canning and cold cream jars, lavender glass, medicine bottles, milk glass lid liners, snuff bottles, glass tableware, buckles, farm machinery, harness gear, cast iron stove parts, enamel ware, tin cans with locked end and side seams, toys, wagon hardware, natural stone foundation materials, bolts, hinges, cut and wire nails, screws, barbed wire, and wooden posts. Collected artifacts include decorated semiporcelain, tan stoneware with Albany interior and Bristol exterior (1880-1920) glaze, lavender glass pedestalled vessel (1880-1918), clear glass with green cast bottle and improved tooled lip and neck (1870-1915), cobalt blue glass hollowware, a silverplate spoon, unidentified metal, iron toys, and an iron pocket knife. The site is listed in fair condition, with 55% of the surface area affected by gully erosion, tracked and wheeled vehicles, and bivouacking. This site is believed to be an early to mid-twentieth century homestead. Two other historic sites occur in quad 16/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

SITE: 41CV1336

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 1,005 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (150 m)

SITE AREA: 25 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Dump

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 160 acre military preemption grant received by W.B. Denton, and a 110 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by D.T. Powell for $24 per acre. No features or domestic vegetation are noted. Artifact density is high, and observed artifacts include bottle glass, canning jars, milk glass lid liners, a saw blade fragment, tin cans with locked end and side seams, and flat glass. Collected artifacts include lavender glass Kerr canning jars with flat machine made base (1904-1909), a lavender glass bottle with flat base (1880-1918), lavender glass bottles with improved tooling on neck, lip and shoulder (1880-1915), clear glass bottles with green cast and improved tooling on lip, neck, and shoulder (1870-1915), a clear glass bottle with green cast and machine made lip and neck (1903+), lavender glass (1880-1918), clear glass, a machine made clear glass bottle with footed base and Owens scar (1904-

1969), a clear glass bottle with machine made threading (1919+), and a clear glass bottle with machine made lip, neck, and shoulder. The site is listed in good condition, with 20% of the surface area affected by erosion and wheeled vehicles. This site appears to be a late nineteenth/early twentieth century dump. Two other historic sites occur in quad 16/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The lack of archaeological integrity severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1337

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Draw

ELEVATION: 1,020 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (50 m)

SITE AREA: 781 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (25-50%)

SITE TYPE: Dump

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 1,280 acre military donation which Thomas Chatham patented to Hyman Blume on 11-30-1885, and a 294.5 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by E.A. Jackson et ux. for $23 per acre. No features or domestic vegetation are noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include decorated whitewares, bottle glass, insulators, barrel hoops, cast iron stove parts, and a washtub. Collected artifacts include decorated semiporcelain, a clear glass bottle with flat base post and cup-bottom mold, and the Diamond Glass trademark (1924+), and unidentified metal. The site is listed in good condition, with 20% of the surface area affected by erosion. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century dump site. One other historic site occurs in quad 16/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The lack of archaeological integrity severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1338

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Draw

ELEVATION: 1,025 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (10 m)

SITE AREA: 938 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (25-50%)

SITE TYPE: Cistern

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 1,280 acre military donation which Thomas Chatham patented to Hyman Blume on 11-30-1885, and a 294.5 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by E.A. Jackson et ux. for $23 per acre. The only feature noted is a demolished cement cistern. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include unidentifiable metal. Collected artifacts include unidentified metal. The site is listed in poor condition, with 85% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles and erosion. This cistern is probably associated with a mid-twentieth century domestic dwelling. One other historic site occurs in quad 16/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The absence of diagnostic artifacts and poor condition of the site severely limit the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1339

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Terrace

ELEVATION: 900 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Shoal Creek (60 m)

SITE AREA: 10,156 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands

SITE TYPE: Dump

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 61.87 acre third class grant received by Ezra Shelby on 1-11-1875, and a 492.3 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by W.B. Keener et ux. for $25 per acre. The only feature encountered is a concrete bridge abutment from a less than 50 year old bridge. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include coarse earthenware, undecorated and decorated whitewares, bottle glass, snuff bottles, olive, brown, and clear glass, tin cans with soldered top and side seams, and washtubs. Collected artifacts include decorated whitewares, a clear glass bottle with green cast and applied tooling (1825-1875), and a clear bottle with green cast and flat base. The site is listed in poor condition, with 70% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, animals, erosion, and miscellaneous military activity. This site is believed to be an early to mid-twentieth century dump. No other historic sites occur in quad 15/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The absence of diagnostic artifacts severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1343

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 1,005 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 12,344 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Domestic Dwelling

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 1,280 acre military donation which Thomas Chatham patented to Hyman Blume on 11-30-1885, and a 294.90 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by E.A. Jackson et ux. for $23 per acre. The features encountered are a recent barbecue pit and wooden shelter, limestone foundation alignments, and an area of burned conglomerate (probably recent). Walnut, osage orange, and prickly ash are the domestic vegetation noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include undecorated whitewares, stonewares, bottle glass, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, and tin cans with locked end and side seams. Collected artifacts include tan stoneware with Bristol glaze (1920+), tan stoneware with Albany interior and salt glazed exterior (1850-1900), lavender glass with pressed pattern (1880-1918), lavender glass bottle with improved tooled finish (1880-1915), an iron hoe, an iron spring, and iron toys. The site is listed in fair condition, with 87% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, erosion, and miscellaneous military activity. This site appears to represent an early to mid-twentieth century homestead. Two other historic sites occur within quad 15/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The poor condition of the site severely limits its research potential in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1344

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Ridge/Plateau

ELEVATION: 1,025 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (200 m)

SITE AREA: 3,500 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Dump

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 1,280 acre military donation which Thomas Chatham patented by Hyman Blume on 11-30-1885, and a 170.5 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by E.G. Walker et ux. for $15 per acre. No features or domestic vegetation are noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include undecorated whitewares, stonewares, cold cream jars, lavender glass, olive green bottle glass, cast iron stove parts, tin cans with locked end and side seams, and cut limestone and natural stone foundation materials. Collected artifacts include whiteware and pressed clear with a gray cast glass hollowware (1938+). The site is listed in poor condition, with 85% of the surface area affected by erosion, tracked and wheeled vehicles, miscellaneous military activity, and animals. This site appears to be an early to mid-twentieth century dump. The site is possibly associated with FN 449 or FN 1910. Two other historic sites occur in quad 15/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The lack of archaeological integrity and poor site condition severely limit the research

potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1347

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Secondary Terrace

ELEVATION: 890 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Turnover Creek (35 m)

SITE AREA: 7,344 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Domestic Dwelling

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 160 acre military preemption grant received by J.T. Eaton on 8-8-1877, and a 145 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by R.M. Culp et ux. for $28 per acre. Features encountered include five possible footing stones and a stone wall. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include stonewares, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, farm machinery, cast iron stove parts, unidentifiable metal, and natural stone foundation materials. No material was collected. The site is listed in poor condition, with 60% of the surface area affected by wheeled vehicles, erosion, and animals. This site is believed to be an early to mid-twentieth century homestead. Three other historic sites occur within quad

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The absence of diagnostic artifacts, low artifact density, and poor condition of the site severely limit its research potential in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1349

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 925 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Turnover Creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 23,281 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 144.5 acre military preemption grant received by Miller White on 8-23-1886, and a 333 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by L.V. Slater et ux. for $15 per acre. Features encountered include a well head, windmill base, natural limestone foundation scatter, a stone wall with fenceposts and hogwire, and a stock pond. Walnut trees are the only domestic vegetation noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include undecorated and decorated whitewares, stonewares, porcelain, ceramic

tiles, canning and cold cream jars, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, soft drink bottles, glass tableware, tumblers, aqua, clear, green, and brown glass, chains, buckles, files, bedsprings, tin cans, both with locked end and side seams and soldered top and side seams, a wagon wheel rim, concrete piers for the windmill base, natural stone and concrete foundation materials, wire nails and spikes, barbed and hog wire, wooden posts, a graphite battery core, a piece of rubber, and mussel shell which appears historic. Collected artifacts include a tan stoneware crock with Bristol glaze (1920+), a tan stoneware plate with Bristol glaze (1920+), decorated whiteware, decorated semiporcelain, a clear glass tumbler with footed base, unidentified metal, and ceramic doll parts. This site is listed in fair condition, with 65% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, cedar cutting, bulldozing, erosion, and a recent dump. This site appears to represent an early twentieth century farm/ranch complex. Three other historic sites occur in quad 17/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

SITE: 41CV1350

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 965 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (50 m)

SITE AREA: 4,688 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Unknown Historic

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 84.5 acre military preemption grant received by Frank Howe on 10-28-1889, and a 84.5 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Ida Wymer for $17 per acre. The features encountered are a terrace-like area and a rubble pile. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include coarse earthenware, undecorated whitewares, bottle glass, lavender glass, snuff bottles, bucket handles, files, natural stone foundation materials, bolts, fence staples, and screws. Collected artifacts include tan stoneware with Bristol glaze and blue molded decoration (1920+) and a lavender glass lamp with machine made lip, neck, and shoulder with a pressed pattern (1911-1918). The site is listed in poor condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, jeep trails, and erosion. This site is an early to mid-twentieth century homestead. Three other historic sites occur in quad 17/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

SITE: 41CV1351

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Knoll

ELEVATION: 950 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (125 m)

SITE AREA: 80,625 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 84.5 acre military preemption grant received by Frank Howe on 10-28-1889, and a 84.5 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Ida Wymer for $17 per acre. Features encountered include a mortared limestone cistern, a vertical water pipe adjacent to the cistern, a chimney foundation and a probable house foundation, a probable farm outbuilding foundation remnant, and two dumps. No domestic vegetation was observed. Artifact density is high, and observed artifacts include undecorated and decorated whitewares, stonewares, bottle glass, brandy/whiskey bottles, canning and condiment jars, milk glass lid liners, soft drink and snuff bottles, tumblers, buckles, buttons, files, a saw blade, bedsprings, tin cans with locked end and side seams, tractor parts, miscellaneous unidentifiable hardware, bricks, flat glass, cut limestone and natural stone foundation materials, mortar, bolts, fence staples, hinges, wire nails, barbed and plain wire, and a 1907 quarter. Collected artifacts include tan stoneware with Bristol glaze (1920+), stoneware with Albany interior and salt glazed exterior (1850-1900), stoneware with Albany interior and Bristol glaze exterior (1880-1920), stoneware with Bristol glaze (1920+), decorated whiteware, clear glass bottle with machine made lip and neck (1903+), clear glass bottle with machine made threading (1919+), clear glass bottles, cobalt blue glass, iron wire, iron wire nail, a glass cold cream jar, a silver coin (1907), an aluminum button, and unidentified metal. The site is listed in fair condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, erosion, earthmoving, and bivouacking. This site is believed to be an early twentieth century farm/ranch complex. No other historic site occurs in quad 17/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site contains significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. The artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features and the integrity of this site suggest that it has high research potential when compared to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1355

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Terrace

ELEVATION: 840 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Turnover Creek (30 m)

SITE AREA: 21,562 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located in a 640 acre second class grant received by George Armstrong on 8-27-1855, and a 640 acre tract relinquished to the Army in 1942 by W.S. Williams et al. for $29 per acre. Features encountered are a large corral, two distinct dump areas, and a combination rock and barbed wire fence. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include stoneware, bottle glass, milk glass lid liners, barrel hoops, buckets, tin cans, fence staples, and barbed wire. Collected artifacts include tan stoneware with Bristol glaze (1920+), decorated semiporcelain, and a lavender glass bottle with footed base (1880-1918). The site is listed in poor condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by erosion, tracked vehicles, and jeeps. This site appears to represent an early twentieth century farm/ranch complex. One other historic site occurs in quad 18/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The low artifact density and poor site condition severely limit the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1357

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 900 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Turnover Creek (250 m)

SITE AREA: 32,969 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Farm/Ranch Complex

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 160 acre military preemption grant received by W.A. Bates on 12-19-1878, and a 126 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Irvin Kitchens et ux. for $27 per acre. The features encountered include stone walls, a retaining wall, and a circular limestone alignment. No domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include undecorated whitewares, stonewares, "Whiteselle Corsicana" brick, bottle glass, canning and cold cream jars, condiment bottles/jars, lavender glass, medicine bottles, milk glass lid liners, snuff bottles, buckets, a license plate, buckles, farm machinery, tin cans with locked end and side seams, tractor parts, washtubs, feeders, brick, foundation materials, and barbed and hog wire. Collected artifacts include black stamped decoration, and the Monmouth, mapleleaf, Monmouth Western trademark (1930+), a tan stoneware lid, tan stoneware with Bristol glaze (1920+), tan stoneware with Albany interior and salt glazed exterior (1850-1900), a clear glass Kerr canning jar with flat base (1912-1966), a clear glass machine made bottle with green cast and appendage (1903+), a lavender glass lamp (1903-1918), lavender glass bottle (1880-1918), and an aluminum lid. The site is listed in fair condition, with 67% of the surface area affected by erosion and tracked and wheeled vehicles. This site is believed to be a farm/ranch complex dating from the early to mid-twentieth century. One other historic site occurs in quad 18/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more

test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

SITE: 41CV1358

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Spur

ELEVATION: 910 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 4,375 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Dump

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 160 acre military preemption grant received by W.A. Bates on 12-19-1878, and a 126 acre tract sold to the Army in 1942 by Irvin Kitchens et ux. for $27 per acre. The only feature encountered is a fence line, and no domestic vegetation is noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include undecorated whitewares, clay marbles, bottle glass, canning jars, medicine and snuff bottles, glass tumblers, farm machinery, tin cans with locked end and side seams, many one gallon paint cans, sheet and strap steel, cut nails, barbed wire, cedar fenceposts, butchered bone, and mussel shell. Collected artifacts include tan stoneware with Albany interior and Bristol exterior glaze (1880-1920), lavender glass tumblers with pressed pattern (1880-1918), lavender machine made glass bottle with Owens scar (1903-1918), lavender glass (1880-1918), two ceramic marbles, and shell buttons. The site is listed in fair condition, with 55% of the surface area affected by erosion, tracked vehicles, and hulldowns. This site is an early to mid-twentieth century dump. Three other historic sites occur in quad 17/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the history of Central Texas. The lack of archaeological integrity severely limits the research potential of this site in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1360

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Secondary Terrace

ELEVATION: 835 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Turnover Creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 61,600 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Unknown Historic

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is located within a 640 acre second class grant received by George Armstrong on 8-27-1855, and a 640 acre tract relinquished to the Army in 1942 by W.S. Williams et al. for $29 per acre. The only features encountered are two depressions and a stone wall. No domestic vegetation was observed. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include decorated and undecorated whiteware, stoneware, bottle glass, lavender glass, milk glass lid liners, buckets, tin cans with locked end and side seams, unidentifiable metal, flat glass, bolts, wire nails, and wooden posts. Collected artifacts include tan stoneware with Albany slip glaze, tan stoneware with Albany interior and Bristol exterior glaze (1880-1920), lavender glass (1880-1918), a lavender glass bottle with improved tooled finish (1880-1915), a ceramic marble, and a shell button. The site is listed in poor condition, with 94% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, miscellaneous military activity, erosion, and cattle. This site is believed to be an early to mid-twentieth century homestead. One other historic site occurs tin quad 19/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the history of Central Texas. Its significance cannot be determined until after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the artifact density, variability of artifacts, presence of diagnostic artifacts, presence of subsurface features, and the integrity of the site, thus providing comparable data with which to determine its research potential.

APPENDIX II

PREHISTORIC SITE DESCRIPTIONS
by
Elizabeth A. Miller and Hope Armstrong

SITE: 41CV115

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Ridge/Plateau

ELEVATION: 1,110 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (50 m)

SITE AREA: 1,135,000 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Rockshelter

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a rockshelter with an associated lithic procurement area and a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is light. Artifact density is high, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, dart points, blanks, retouched flakes and blades, side scrapers, end scrapers, cores, hammerstones, choppers, flakes, chips, and a one-sided mano. Collected artifacts include an untyped dart point, a hammerstone, and an *Ensor* point. The site is listed in good condition, with 55% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles and erosion. The site dates to the Terminal and General Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Three other prehistoric sites are located in quad 15/69.

Figure 10. Rockshelter at Site 41CV115.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0334

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Knoll

ELEVATION: 1,020 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 12,700 square meters

VEGETATION: Bareground

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. Burned rock density is moderate, and no ecofacts are noted. Artifact density is low, and the majority of the artifacts are not *in situ*. Observed artifacts include Type I and II bifaces, dart points, retouched flakes, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a dart point preform, and a *Wells* and *Ensor* point. The site is listed in poor condition, with 90% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, a borrow pit, erosion, the Fort Hood boundary fence, and fire lane scraping. The site dates to the Early and Terminal Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. One other prehistoric site is located within quad 14/72, and site 33 extends into quad 14/73.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0355

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 980 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (200 m)

SITE AREA: 7,813 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter, no lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock scatter. Burned rock density is light, and no ecofacts are noted. No artifacts were observed, and the burned rock scatter is thin and discontinuous, visible only in eroded areas of firebreak. No artifacts were collected. The site is listed in poor condition, with 85% of the surface area affected by firebreak construction, tracked and wheeled vehicles, and erosion. The chronology for the site is unknown. One other prehistoric site is located within quad 14/72, and site 34 extends into quad 13/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The thin burned rock scatter is disturbed which severely limits its research potential in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV0336

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 1,015 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (200 m)

SITE AREA: 5,000 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Midden

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock mound with midden fill, and an associated lithic scatter. Burned rock density is moderate, and mussel shell is noted in the midden soil. Artifact density is medium, and observed artifacts include Type I and III bifaces, dart points, retouched flakes, cores, flakes, chips, and a one-sided mano. Collected artifacts include a *Darl* point and an untyped dart point. The site is listed in good condition, with 45% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, fence construction, and erosion. The site dates to the Transitional and General Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. One other prehistoric site is located in quad 13/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0337

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Upland

LANDFORM: Ridge/Plateau

ELEVATION: 1,090 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 185,000 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Lithic scatter

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a light lithic scatter. Burned rock is absent, and no ecofacts are noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include a dart point, retouched flakes, cores, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a *Castroville* point. The site is listed in fair condition, with 85% of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, jeep trails, and a firebreak. The site dates to the Late Archaic period according to the one diagnostic artifact collected. No other prehistoric sites were found in quad 13/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0338

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Knoll

ELEVATION: 1,025 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 12,969 square meters

VEGETATION: Bareground

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock scatter with lithics. Burned rock density is low, and no ecofacts are noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include dart and arrow points, retouched flakes, flakes and chips. Collected artifacts include an untyped dart point, an untyped arrow point, and an *Ensor* and a *Scallorn* point. The site is listed in fair condition, with 85% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles and erosion. The site dates to the Terminal and General Archaic periods, the Late Prehistoric period, and the Austin phase according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. No other prehistoric sites are located in quad 14/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0339

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 990 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 52,656 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Multiple burned rock mounds

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site is listed as multiple burned rock mounds with associated burned rock and lithic scatters. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is heavy. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include Type I and III bifaces, dart points, retouched flakes, end scrapers, cores, flakes, chips, and a one-sided metate. Collected artifacts include three untyped dart points, a dart point preform, and a *Godley* and a *Travis* point. The site is listed in fair condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, cattle, erosion, and pond construction. The site dates to the Middle, Transitional, and General Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. One other prehistoric site is located in quad 13/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0394

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Knoll

ELEVATION: 880 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (50 m)

SITE AREA: 165,000 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Lithic quarry

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a moderately dense lithic scatter associated with a chert deposit. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock is absent. Artifact density is medium, and observed artifacts include Type I and II bifaces, blanks, retouched flakes, cores, flakes, and chips. No artifacts were collected. The site is listed in fair condition, with 45% of the surface area affected by Bald Knob Road, fences, tank trails, erosion, cattle, wild animals, and miscellaneous military activity. Chronology for the site is unknown. One other prehistoric site is located in quad 17/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0395

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Knoll

ELEVATION: 910 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (200 m)

SITE AREA: 7,969 square meters

VEGETATION: Bareground

SITE TYPE: Lithic scatter

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a low density lithic scatter. No burned rock or ecofacts are noted. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include blanks, side scrapers, cores, flakes, and chips. Some scattered historic glass and metal were present at the southernmost end of the site. No artifacts were collected. The site is listed in fair condition, with 41% of the surface area affected by earth moving, wheeled vehicles, erosion, and bulldowns. According to the field crew, the site has little, if any, depth, and is in imminent danger of destruction by vehicular traffic. Chronology for the site is unknown. One other prehistoric site is located in quad 17/72.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0397

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 810 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 417,500 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Single burned rock mound

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock mound with an associated burned rock and lithic scatter, a lithic procurement area, and two small earthen mounds. Burned rock density is light, and no ecofacts are noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include Type I and II bifaces, biface scrapers, blanks, retouched flakes, side scrapers, end scrapers, cores, flakes, and chips. No artifacts were collected. The site is listed in fair condition, with 60% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, erosion, cattle, wild animals, and miscellaneous military activity. Chronology for the site is unknown. One other prehistoric site is located in quad 17/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0603

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Outlier

ELEVATION: 950 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (200 m)

SITE AREA: 127,500 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. Burned rock density varies from light to heavy, and no ecofacts are noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include Type I and II bifaces, dart points, blanks, side scrapers, end scrapers, cores, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include an untyped dart point, a dart point preform, and a *Gower* point. The site is listed in fair condition, with 75% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, a borrow pit, erosion, and miscellaneous military activity. The site dates to the General and Early Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. One other prehistoric site is located in quad 17/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0618

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Spur

ELEVATION: 935 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 80,000 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (25-50%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of burned rock scatters with associated lithic scatters. Burned rock density is heavy, and no ecofacts are noted. Observed features include several burned rock concentrations which may be remains of mounds. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, dart points, retouched flakes, end scrapers, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a uniface scraper and a *Pedernales* point. The site is listed in poor condition, with 90% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, erosion, and a borrow pit. The site dates to the Middle Archaic period according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 16/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0903

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Terrace

ELEVATION: 925 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Turnover Creek (200 m)

SITE AREA: 115,000 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (25-50%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is low. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include Type I and II bifaces, dart points, retouched flakes, side scrapers, end scrapers, cores, hammerstones, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include two untyped dart points. The site is listed in fair condition, with 55% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, erosion, and cedar cutting. The site dates to the General Archaic period according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. No other prehistoric sites are located in quad 17/68.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41BL0955

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Ridge/Plateau

ELEVATION: 900 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Shoal Creek (120 m)

SITE AREA: 96,250 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Midden

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a series of burned rock and lithic scatters. Burned rock density is moderate, and mussel shell is the only ecofact noted. Artifact density is medium, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, dart points, blanks, retouched flakes, cores, hammerstones, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a *Martindale*, a *Bulverde*, and a *Pedernales* point. The site is listed in good condition, with 65% of the surface area affected by military activity, trails, animals, and erosion. The site dates to the Early and Middle Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 16/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0956

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 950 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Shoal Creek (150 m)

SITE AREA: 162,500 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (25-50%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. Burned rock density is moderate, and no ecofacts are noted. Artifact density is high, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, borer/perforators, biface scrapers, dart points, blanks, retouched flakes and blades, side scrapers, end scrapers, cores, hammerstones, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a biface fragment and a hammerstone, and a *Plainview*, a *Uvalde*, a *Travis*, and a *Pedernales* point. The site is listed in good condition, with 40% of the surface area affected by erosion and tracked and wheeled vehicles. The site dates to the Paleoindian period and the Early and Middle Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 15/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV0957

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Terrace

ELEVATION: 900 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Shoal Creek (120 m)

SITE AREA: 56,000 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (75-100%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is light. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, dart points, blanks, retouched flakes, side scrapers, cores, hammerstones, flakes, chips, and a one-sided mano fragment. Collected artifacts include two untyped dart points, a dart point preform, and a *Martindale* point. The site is listed in poor condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, erosion, animals, and miscellaneous military activity. The site dates to the Early and General Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 15/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1319

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Knoll

ELEVATION: 950 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (200 m)

SITE AREA: 52,500 square meters

VEGETATION: Bareground

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a series of burned rock scatters and concentrations with a widespread, though not dense, lithic scatter. Burned rock density is heavy, and many echinoids (small ovoid sea urchin fossils) were observed along with historical charcoal and freshwater mussel shell. Artifact density is moderate and observed artifacts include Type II and III bifaces, dart points, retouched flakes and blades, cores, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a *Gower*, a *Pedernales*, and a *Wells* point. The site is listed in poor condition, with 90% of the surface area affected by erosion and tracked vehicles. The site dates to the Early and Middle Archaic periods according to

the diagnostic artifacts collected. No other prehistoric sites are located in quad 15/73.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1329

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Terrace

ELEVATION: 900 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 915,000 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of an extensive burned rock and lithic scatter. Burned rock density is light, and bone is the only ecofact noted. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include Type I and III bifaces, borer/perforators, biface scrapers, dart points, retouched flakes and blades, side scrapers, end scrapers, cores, and flakes. Collected artifacts include two untyped dart points, a biface II (primary stage), a uniface scraper, and a *Dawson* and an *Angostura* point. The site is listed in good condition, with 75% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles and erosion. The site dates to the General Archaic period and the Paleoindian/Early Archaic period according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. No other prehistoric sites are located in quad 15/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1330

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Terrace

ELEVATION: 880 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Shoal Creek (300 m)

SITE AREA: 281,250 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is light. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include Type I and III bifaces, dart points, blanks, retouched flakes, cores, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a perforator, an untyped dart point, and a *Pedernales* point. The site is listed in fair condition, with 75% of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, jeep trails, scraping, erosion, animals, and miscellaneous military activity. The site dates to the Middle and General Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. No other prehistoric sites are located in quad 16/71.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1333

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Spur

ELEVATION: 825 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 136,250 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is low. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include Type I and II bifaces, dart points, blanks, retouched flakes and blades, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a *Travis* point. The site is listed in fair condition, with 70% of the surface area affected by historic occupation, tracked vehicles, and erosion. The site dates to the Middle Archaic period according to the diagnostic artifact collected. No other prehistoric sites are located in quad 1871.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1334

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

Figure 11. Burned Rock and Lithic Scatter at Site 41CV1334.

ELEVATION: 1,000 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (150 m)

SITE AREA: 75,625 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is moderate. Artifact density is medium, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, dart and arrow points, retouched flakes, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a *Darl* and a *Scallorn* point. The site is listed in poor condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, bivouacking, erosion, animals, and historic habitation. The site dates to the Transitional Archaic period and the Austin phase according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 16/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1340

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Spur

ELEVATION: 925 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (50 m)

SITE AREA: 34,800 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (25-50%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is light. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include Type I and III bifaces, retouched flakes, cores, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include a *Pedernales* point. The site is listed in poor condition, with 85% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles and erosion. The site dates to the Middle Archaic period according to the diagnostic artifact collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 15/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1341

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Spur

ELEVATION: 1,000 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 26,875 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is light. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, biface scrapers, dart points, retouched flakes, side scrapers, cores, hammerstones, and flakes. Collected artifacts include a *Marshall* point. The site is listed in fair condition, with 70% of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, erosion, and trails. The site dates to the Middle Archaic period according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Three other prehistoric sites are located in quad 15/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of

Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1342

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 1,035 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (150 m)

SITE AREA: 74,375 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Single burned rock mound

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock mound with an associated burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is moderate. Artifact density is medium, and observed artifacts include Type I and II bifaces, biface scrapers, dart points, retouched flakes, side scrapers, cores, hammerstones, flakes, and chips. No artifacts were collected. The site is listed in fair condition, with 80% of the surface area affected by tracked vehicles, erosion, and the Royalty Ridge Road. Chronology for the site is unknown. Three other prehistoric sites are located in quad 15/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1345

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 1,025 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 13,900 square meters

VEGETATION: Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is moderate. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include an unidentifiable fragment of a dart point, retouched flakes, flakes, and chips. No artifacts were collected. The site is

listed in poor condition, with 85% of the surface area affected by wheeled vehicles, erosion, and the Royalty Ridge Road ditch. Chronology for the site is unknown. Three other prehistoric sites are located in quad 15/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site appears to have limited potential for providing information relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The small thin artifact scatter is disturbed which severely limits its research potential in comparison to other sites within the Fort Hood Military Installation.

SITE: 41CV1346

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 900 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Shoal Creek (610 m)

SITE AREA: 147,500 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is light. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, dart points, retouched flakes and blades, side scrapers, end scrapers, a graver, burins, cores, hammerstones, choppers, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include an untyped dart point and a *Darl* point. The site is listed in fair condition, with 75% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, erosion, contour terracing, and miscellaneous military excavations. The site dates to the Transitional and General Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. No other prehistoric sites are found in quad 14/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1348

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Slope

ELEVATION: 950 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Turnover Creek (375 m)

SITE AREA: 822,500 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Rockshelter

Figure 12. Rockshelter at Site 41CV1348.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a rockshelter with associated burned rock and lithic scatter and a midden. The midden soil is dark and organic, with mussel shell inclusions. Burned rock density is moderate, and shell is the only ecofact present. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, biface scrapers, dart points, retouched flakes, side scrapers, end scrapers, cores, hammerstones, flakes, chips, and a two-sided mano. Collected artifacts include three untyped dart points, a hammerstone, a uniface scraper, and a Clear Fork tool. The site is listed in fair condition, with 90% of the surface area affected by erosion, tracked and wheeled vehicles, miscellaneous military activity, animals, historic habitation, and borrow pitting. The site dates to the General Archaic period according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 17/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1352

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 925 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (150 m)

SITE AREA: 47,500 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands

SITE TYPE: Multiple burned rock mounds

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of two burned rock mounds with associated burned rock and lithic scatters. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is high. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include Type I and II bifaces, retouched flakes, side scrapers, end scrapers, flakes, chips, and a mano. No artifacts were collected. The site is listed in fair condition, with 70% of the surface area affected by erosion, tracked vehicles, bulldozing, and ordinance. Chronology for the site is unknown. One other prehistoric site is located in quad 17/70.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1353

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 925 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 30,625 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is moderate. Artifact density is low, and observed artifacts include Type I bifaces, retouched flakes, gravers, cores, and flakes. No artifacts were collected. The site is listed in poor condition, with 95% of the surface area affected by erosion and tracked and wheeled vehicles. Chronology for the site is unknown. One other prehistoric site is located in quad 17/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information

on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1354

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Intermediate Upland

LANDFORM: Secondary Terrace

ELEVATION: 900 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (100 m)

SITE AREA: 174,375 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands with scattered trees

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a moderately dense burned rock scatter with lithics. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is moderate. Artifact density is medium, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, biface scrapers, dart points, blanks, retouched flakes and blades, side scrapers, burins, cores, hammerstones, choppers, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include six untyped dart points, two dart point preforms, two *Travis* points, two *Gower* points, and an *Ellis* point. The site is listed in good condition, with 45% of the surface area affected by tracked and wheeled vehicles, miscellaneous military activities, and erosion. The site dates to the Early, Middle, Late, and General Archaic periods according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 19/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1356

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Primary Terrace

ELEVATION: 840 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Turnover Creek (50 m)

SITE AREA: 34,375 square meters

VEGETATION: Grasslands

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is moderate. Artifact density is medium, and observed artifacts include Type I, II, and III bifaces, biface scrapers, dart points, blanks, retouched flakes, burins, cores, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include an untyped dart point and a *Plainview* point.

The site is listed in fair condition, with 65% of the surface area affected by erosion, tracked vehicles, cattle, wild animals, and bivouacking. The site dates to the Paleoindian period and the General Archaic period according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 19/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

SITE: 41CV1359

ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Lowland

LANDFORM: Bench

ELEVATION: 825 feet

NEAREST WATER (DISTANCE): Intermittent creek (50 m)

SITE AREA: 136,875 square meters

VEGETATION. Wooded (0-25%)

SITE TYPE: Burned rock scatter with lithics

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This site consists of a burned rock and lithic scatter. No ecofacts are noted, and burned rock density is heavy. Artifact density is moderate, and observed artifacts include Type I and III bifaces, dart points, retouched flakes, side scrapers, burins, cores, hammerstones, choppers, flakes, and chips. Collected artifacts include an untyped dart point. The site is listed in fair condition, with 65% of the surface area affected by erosion. tracked vehicles, and ordinance. The site dates to the General Archaic period according to the diagnostic artifacts collected. Two other prehistoric sites are located in quad 19/69.

ASSESSMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: This site may contain significant information which could address a variety of research topics relevant to the prehistory of Central Texas. The potential significance of the site can only be determined after one or more test excavation units have been placed in the site to determine the extent of the subsurface deposits. These test units will provide information on the number of components, stratigraphy, and degree of preservation of floral and faunal materials within the site.

APPENDIX III

HISTORIC MATERIAL CULTURE DISCUSSION

by

Shawn Bonath Carlson

HISTORIC MATERIAL CULTURE DISCUSSION

ISOLATING HISTORIC SITES

Historic Sites Definition

Historic sites represent the tail-end of an archaeological continuum and, as such, should be perceived no differently than prehistoric or protohistoric sites. Despite the disputes and controversy over an acceptable definition of historic sites archaeology and its relationship to history (Schuyler 1978:1-32), Robert Schuyler has proposed that it simply be defined as "the study of the material remains from any historic period" (1978:27). The historic period is that in which a documentary record is available and enables the researcher to understand the historic archaeological site more fully. With the aid of documentation and the use of the direct historical approach, the potential for understanding protohistoric and prehistoric sites increases. Consequently, the same methods may be used on prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic sites. Within a field context and for the purposes of recording at Fort Hood, historic sites may be identified by the presence of (1) a structural feature (i.e., building foundations, wells, cisterns, root cellars, fences, etc.) or (2) three artifact classes within a 5 m radius (i.e., ceramics, glass, metal, etc.).

Historic Site Recording

All techniques described for prehistoric site recording at Fort Hood may be applied to historic sites as well, the only difference being in the artifact classes observed or collected.

Historic Site Features

The following cultural features have been previously observed on historic sites at Fort Hood.

A. Bridges: generally wooden or iron pilings and associated hardware.

B. Carvings: usually dates or names engraved in the limestone caprock.

C. Chimney falls: either brick or stone with mortar attached and possible evidence of burning. Bricks that have been subjected to intense heat will exhibit a greenish-colored glaze that results from silicas in the clay being drawn to the surface.

D. Cisterns: subsurface water storage facilities that are usually bell-shaped but may be square or cylindrical as well. They are generally constructed of brick or stone with the neck extending above the ground's surface and are plastered with mortar on the interior to hold the water. Cisterns are generally fitted with a cover (though the covers are not found with the cisterns) so that a pipe can drain rain water from the gutters of a nearby structure (Figure 13).

E. Concrete piers: these are generally trapezoidal or rectangular in shape and used to support a structure. They may be used in combination with stone or wooden stumps.

F. Concrete slabs: these usually represent sidewalks or slab structures on late dating sites.

Figure 13. Cistern at Site 1918.

G. Concrete and stone water tanks: above ground water storage facilities associated with windmills. These are usually quite tall (3 m or more) and wide (3 m in diameter or more).

H. Corrals: small fenced or stone enclosures for livestock.

I. Dams: low concrete and stone walls crossing a water way.

J. Depressions: these low sunken features may represent former privy, root cellar or storm cellar locations.

K. Dip tanks: commonly used in the 1920s and 1930s for tick infestation in cattle, these concrete features may have a concrete loading platform with an abrupt drop-off into the subsurface dip tank. The tank is a narrow passage just wide enough for a single cow to walk through with a sloping exit up to another concrete platform. Fenced corrals would be common at either end of this feature.

L. Domestic plants: some plants have been identified as markers for historic sites and generally include (1) large live oak trees, (2) invading mesquite trees, (3) border grass along pathways, (4) perennial flowers such as daffodils or irises, and (5) rose bushes.

M. Drainage Ditch: a depressed linear feature for drainage of water.

N. Extant structures: few standing or partially standing structures remain at Fort Hood and should be carefully recorded if found.

O. Fencelines/fenceposts: barbed wire fencelines and wooden fenceposts, designating property boundaries, field boundaries or corrals.

P. Foundations: for domestic dwellings and outbuildings are common and generally represented by brick, stone or wooden piers in some type of linear arrangement that can be recognized as a building foundation. More common, however, are loose foundation stones and bricks bulldozed into piles.

Q. Graves: community cemeteries or isolated family grave sites.

R. Paving stones: flat flagstones either *in situ* or loose.

S. Roads: historic roads are probably more apparent on aerial photographs than in the field and will appear as a linear sunken feature that is heavily overgrown with vegetation. Portions of it may be disturbed.

T. Root cellars: rectangular subsurface features for storing vegetables and measuring approximately 1 x 2 m with a depth of about 1.5 m. These may be unlined or lined with wood, brick or stone. During use, these would probably have had some type of wooden plank covering.

U. Rubble: rubble piles often represent structures that have been bulldozed by the Army and should be examined for structural remains (foundation stones, bricks from chimney falls, nails, window glass, etc.).

V. Stock tanks: large circular water impoundments with a man-made berm along one edge. These are commonly called "stock tanks" in Texas but known as "stock ponds" elsewhere.

W. Stone walls: dry laid stone walls are common in some areas of Fort Hood and probably represent early property lines or field boundaries during initial clearing of the land.

X. Troughs: above ground water or feeding containers. They include small concrete cylindrical basins, approximately 60 cm in depth and 60 cm in diameter, and large rectangular stone or concrete features, both of which rest on the ground; and covered wooden or metal bins elevated on wooden legs (Figure 14).

Y. Wells: deep and narrow circular shafts lined with brick or stone. These should not be confused with cisterns or concrete water/feeding troughs (Figure 15).

Z. Windmills: blade parts or iron leg remains may be found, possibly in association with concrete footings, and will probably be found near large concrete tanks that store the water pumped by windmills.

AA. Other: any cultural feature that does not fall into the above categories should also be described.

Historic Site Chronological Indicators

Ceramics are usually the best chronological indicator on historic sites, but for late nineteenth and early twentieth century sites, such as those at Fort Hood, glassware is believed to be a better indicator. For metal artifacts, patent numbers and trademarks generally give the best chronological information. The following paragraphs address the chronological significance of artifacts that are most likely to be found at Fort Hood (see microfiche, Table 1).

A. Ceramics (Figure 16)

1. Coarse earthenwares: these low-fired soft-paste ceramics are found infrequently on historic sites at Fort Hood. They are usually red paste utilitarian wares such as crocks, jugs, jars, platters, and mugs prior to 1850 (Ketchum 1983:10). After 1850, these "redwares" are usually confined to flowerpots and drain tiles. "Yellowware" bowls with pink and blue slip banding, on the other hand, occur frequently at Fort Hood.

Figure 14. Trough at Site 679.

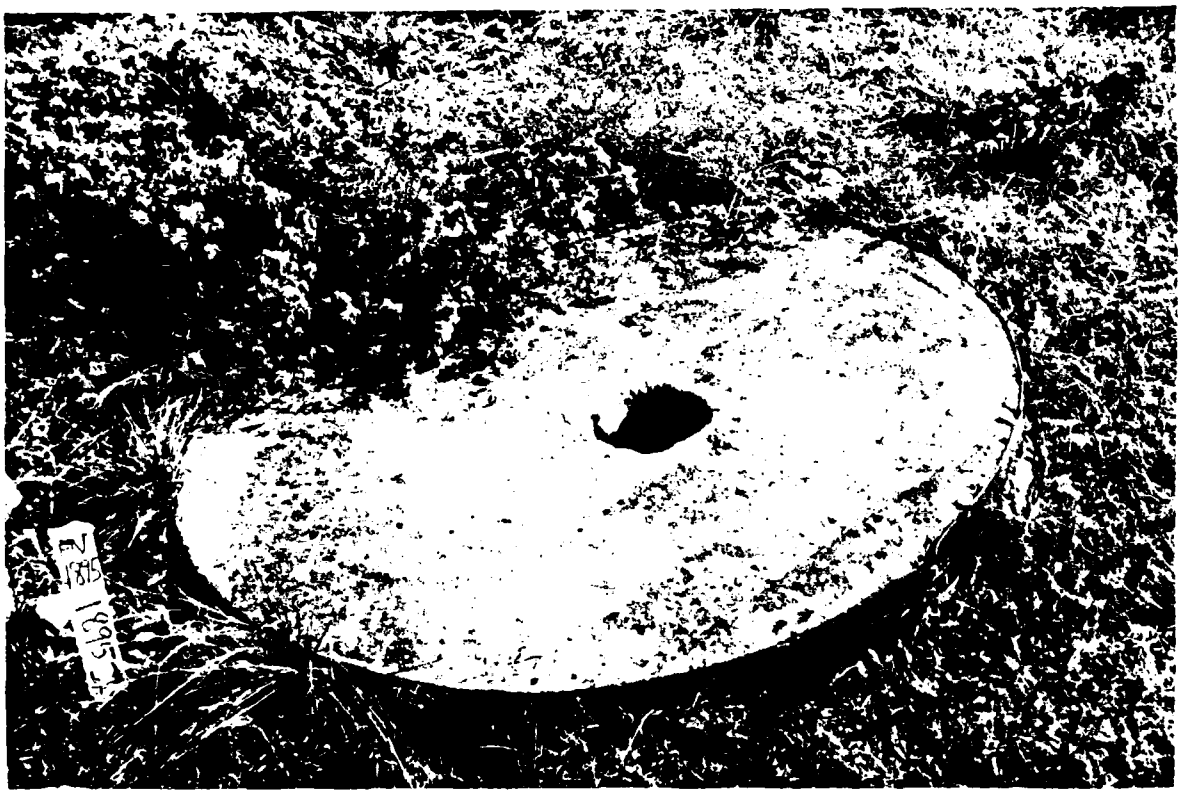


Figure 15. Wellhead at Site 1895.

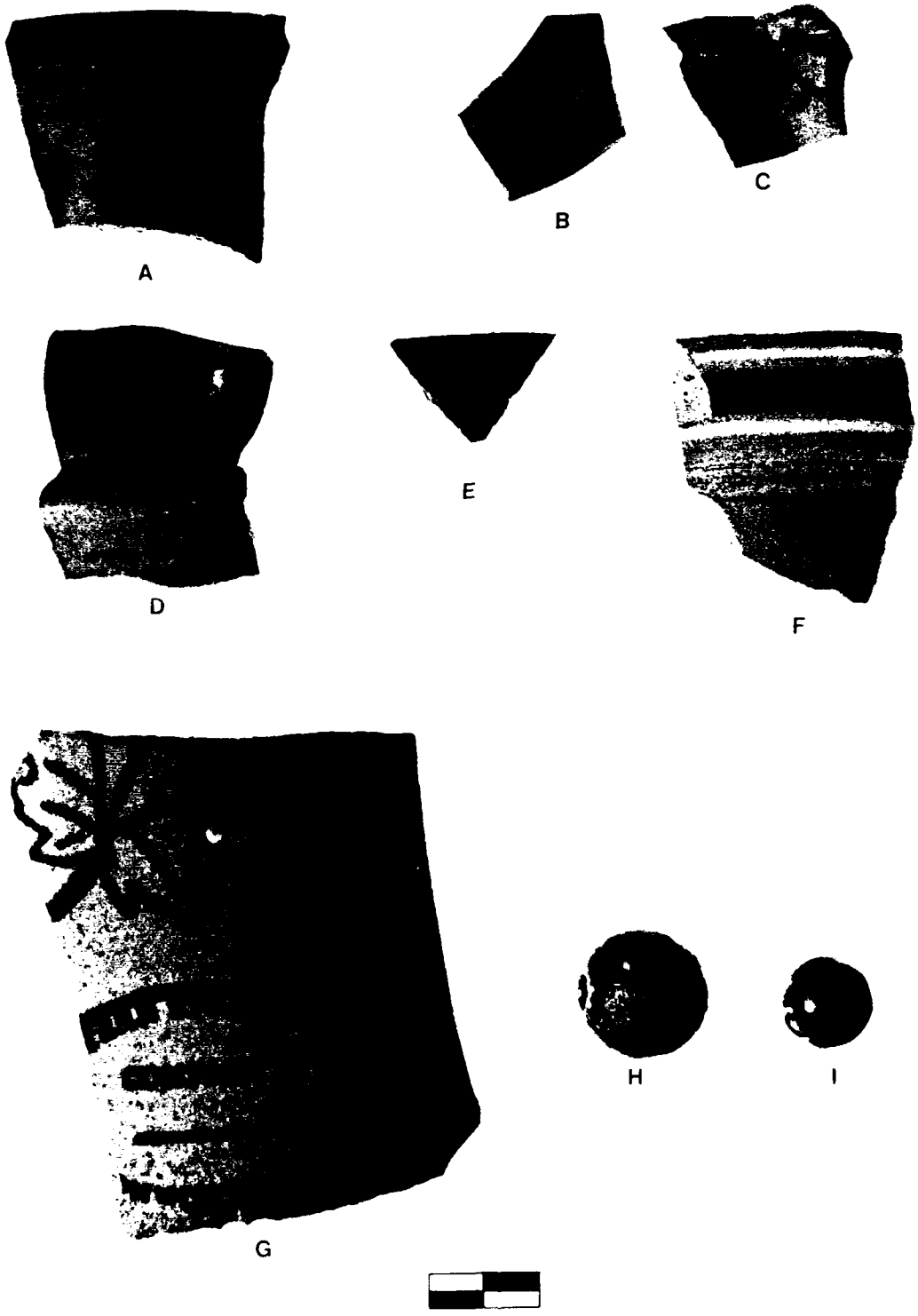


Figure 16. Ceramics—(A) Semiporcelain Rim Fragment with Multicolored Decal Decoration; (B) Whiteware Rim Fragment with Blue Transferprinted Decoration; (C) Semiporcelain Rim Fragment with Molded Rim and Green Transferprinted Decoration; (D) Stoneware Rim Fragment with Albany Slip and Bristol Glaze; (E) Salmon-colored Earthenware with Solid Color Glaze; (F) Banded Yellowware Rim Fragment; (G) Bristol Glazed Stoneware Body Fragment by Western Stoneware; (H,I) Clay Marbles.

2. Whitewares: Creamware (1760-1820), a refined white paste earthenware with a yellowish-tinged clear lead glaze and pearlware (1780-1830), a refined white paste earthenware with a bluish-tinged clear lead glaze, were the precursors of the nineteenth century whitewares produced from about 1830 on into the early twentieth century (Ketchum 1983:21; Price 1979). From 1830-1860, whitewares are nearly indistinguishable from the pearlwares because many of the decorations were the same. The primary difference is that the glaze is clear so they appear whiter plus the paste has been improved upon and is harder. The term "ironstone" is sometimes used to refer to these wares but is generally not used. The decorations that occur most frequently are: annular (or banded), edge-decorated, sponged, cut sponged, stamped, stenciled, and transferprinted.

Annular ware is easily recognized by the multiple bands that occur below the rim of each vessel, usually a bowl or mug form. Below the bands, on the body of the vessel, other decorations may occur. These are generally one of the following: (1) mocha—a dendritic brown design on rust and less frequently on blue or green, (2) marbled—a cloudy mixture of colors swirled together, (3) swirled—a mixture of colors trailed across the vessel in a manner resembling fingerpainting, (4) cat's eye—a mixture of colors applied by finger resembling a cat's eye, and (5) engine-turned—an impressed geometric design.

Edge decorated wares are mostly limited to "shell-edge" which is a feather-like impression along the rim, mostly of plates, and is generally painted blue over the impressions. Tableware that has a single band along the rim is also referred to as edge decorated for this period.

Sponged wares (sometimes called spatterware) have had the decoration applied by a sponge, usually in bright red, green, blue, or lavender, that may cover the entire vessel.

Cut sponged wares are the same except that a design has been cut from the sponge and stamped on the vessel—usually a crude flower form.

True stamped wares have a much finer and delicate design than the cut sponged wares that generally occurs as a border design.

And finally, transferprinted decorations are applied with an inked waxed paper onto which the design was transferred from a copper plate engraving. Blue is the most common color, but black, brown, green, lavender, red, etc., also occur. "Flown" blue, which is a variation of transferprinting, also occurs during this period and reappears in the 1890s.

By 1855, a trend towards undecorated whitewares began and continued up until about 1930 (Wetherbee 1980). Prior to 1900, these wares are characterized by a molded rim design but later are completely devoid of decoration. Around 1900, decal decorated wares were available in the United States but did not become popular until the 1930s (Lehner 1980). The decals are generally polychrome floral designs that can be scratched off with use. The edge of the decal can be felt and should not be confused with transferprinted wares which are always monochrome and rarely have two colors applied one on top of the other. These decorations occur on whiteware, semiporcelain, and porcelain.

3. Stoneware: this ware is a nonporous hard-paste ware that has been fired at a higher temperature than the whitewares. The early white paste earthenwares, creamware and pearlware, are fired at a temperature so low that the paste can be scratched with a fingernail. The later whitewares have been improved and are harder, hence the term "ironstone." Stoneware, however, actually has ground flint in the paste, causing it to be harder. The paste colors usually fall within the ranges of gray and tan, and vessel form is utilitarian (i.e., crocks, jugs, butter churns and milk pans). Stonewares pre-dating 1900 generally have a salt glaze which is clear with an "orange peel" finish (Noel Hume 1969). Interiors are often slipped with a matte brown Albany slip, a clay source from New York. After 1900, a Bristol glaze is more common. This glaze is a thick creamy white glaze that sometimes appears to be pitted.

It is used for the interior and exterior, however, all combinations of the Albany slip and Bristol glaze occur. The most common is a Bristol glazed exterior and an Albany slipped interior. Blue Bristol glazes also occur frequently on chamber pots with molded decoration.

4. Semiporcelain: this ware is a fine thin tableware with a high fired white paste and a clear alkaline glaze. The paste has somewhat of a grainy texture and decal decorations or oriental decorations are common (Ketchum 1983:21; Lehner 1980). It occurs infrequently during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century at Fort Hood.

5. Porcelain: this is the highest fired ware and is very thin with a smooth glass-like texture (Ketchum 1983:21). Decal decorations are, again, popular on this ware. Overglaze oriental designs are also common. Porcelain has generally been an expensive ware and occurs infrequently at Fort Hood during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

B. Glassware (Figure 17)

1. Fire polished (?-1855), flanged or folded finishes (?-1870): these are the earliest types of glass bottle finishes (Deiss 1981; Lorraine 1968) and are rarely found on Fort Hood sites. Fire polished finishes result from breaking the bottle neck from a blow-pipe and then smoothing the roughened edges in a fire. Flanged and folded finishes are done similarly except that while the glass is still warm the lip is flared (flanged) outward for easier pouring, or completely folded over.

2. Applied string finishes (?-1845): these bottle finishes are made the same way as a fire polished finish except that an extra band of glass has been applied around the lip and exhibits the impression from a string used in holding the bottle cork in place. This is also rarely found at Fort Hood.

3. Applied tooled finishes (1825-1875): these bottle finishes are found infrequently at Fort Hood and can be identified by the obvious piece of glass that has been applied to the bottle neck. It has been "tooled" with lipping shears so that its shape is regular. Lipping usually occurs on the exterior below the tooled portion of the lip where it attaches to the bottle. A ridge can also be felt inside the bottle neck as further evidence that the finish has been applied.

4. Improved tooled finish (1870-1915): these bottle finishes occur frequently on Fort Hood sites and are characterized by their regular shaping. The lipping shears have been used directly on the unfinished bottle neck without the application of more glass as in the applied tooled finish. The easiest identifying characteristic is the absence of mold lines on either side of the bottle immediately below the tooled finish. The mold lines may stop on the shoulder of the bottle but usually extend up the lip almost to the finish.

5. Three-piece dip bottom mold (1830-1905): bottles exhibiting this type of mold method have seams encircling the shoulder and one on either side extending upwards from the shoulder. They are not common on Fort Hood sites.

6. Snap case (1860-1915): this type of mold method leaves no seams but indentations on the body of the bottle may be apparent where the snap case grips it.

7. Three-piece post bottom mold (1858+): a circular seam appears on the base of bottles made by this method with one seam extending out and up either side of the bottle all the way to the finish.

8. Three-piece cup bottom mold (date unknown but seems to coincide with the three-piece post bottom): a seam encircles the bottle just above the base and has one seam extending up either side of the bottle to the finish.

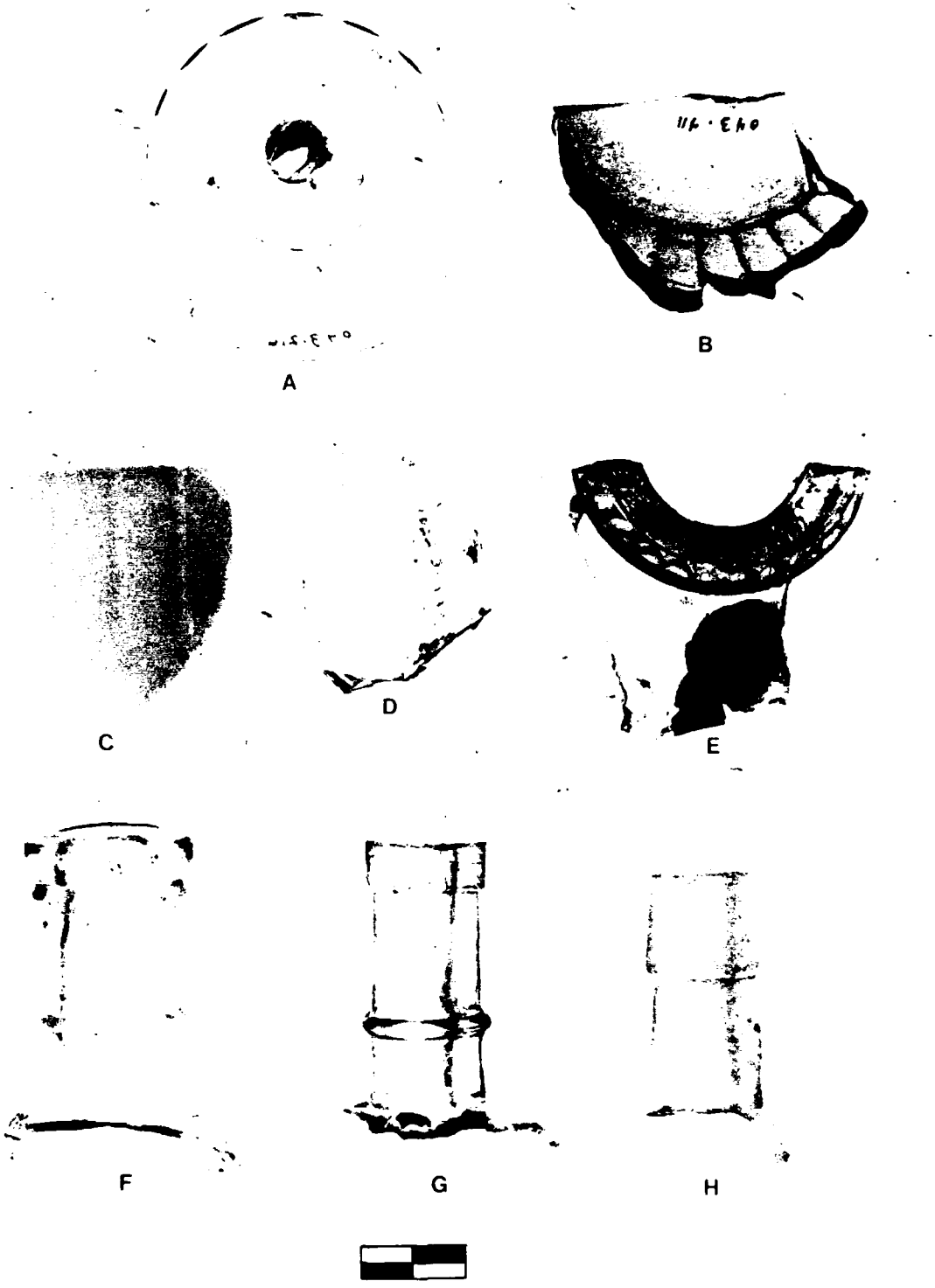


Figure 17. Glass—(A) Pink Depression Glass Pedestal Fragment; (B) Cobalt Blue Pressed Bowl Base Fragment; (C) White Milk Glass Jar Fragment; (D) Green Depression Glass Fragment; (E) Lavender Glass Lamp Body; (F) Clear with Green Cast Bottle Finish, Machine-made; (G) Improved Tooled Lavender Bottle Finish; (H) Clear with Green Cast Improved Tooled Bottle Finish.

9. Owens scar (1904-1969): an irregular feathery circular suction cut-off scar on the base of machine-made bottles, sometimes extending up onto the sides of the bottle (Miller and Pacey 1985). Note that machine-made bottle finishes have mold seams extending up and over the bottle lip.

10. Valve mark (1935-1955): a small (circa 1 cm diameter) regularly shaped circular scar on machine-made bottle bases (Miller and Pacey 1985).

11. "Federal Law Prohibits" (1933-1964): usually inscribed on bottle sides just beneath shoulder or just above base (Toulouse 1971).

12. "Duraglas" in script (1940-1963) (Toulouse 1971:170).

13. "Duraglas" printed (1964-present) (Toulouse 1971:170).

14. Lavender glass (1880-circa 1918): this glass is a result of attempts to decolorize glass because of the many impurities that can cause it to be various colors (greens, browns, yellows, etc.) (Toulouse 1969:145-146). Manganese dioxide was imported from Germany until 1918 and used as a decolorant in glassware. Exposure to the sun caused it to turn lavender or purple as did the heat from machine manufacture. This is an important chronological marker for historic sites at Fort Hood.

15. Carnival glass (1905-1935): an iridescent pressed tableware given away at carnivals during the early part of the century (Florence 1977).

16. Depression glass (1930-1940): a pressed glass tableware usually occurring in pale pink and pale green colors and to a lesser extent in pale blue and amber (Florence 1983, 1984).

C. Trademarks

Trademarks are the most accurate method of dating historic artifacts since their use has usually been documented. Ceramic trademarks are usually stamped in ink on the base of vessels but may be found on other parts of the vessel as well. Glass trademarks usually consist of an emblem on the base of bottles. In their absence, manufacturer's names or product names are also helpful. Glass tableware generally does not have trademarks present although some does. Metal is less easily identified and dated because of corrosion, however, manufacturer's names occur with some frequency on various metal items (Figure 18).

D. Building Materials (Figure 18)

Few building materials can be precisely dated. However, some items can provide limited information.

1. Nails: the preponderance for cut nails over wire nails, or vice versa, can be of significance. The pennyweight of whole nails can also aid in structural identification (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962; Nelson 1968).

2. Window glass: measurements on window glass thickness have been used for dating historic sites although there are many limitations with this method (Moir 1983; Roenke 1978).

3. Bricks: some bricks have been stamped by their manufacturer. Also, crudely made bricks may be evidence of either early manufacture or local manufacture (Garlick n.d.).

4. Barbed wire: barbed wire types can be identified, but their use as a chronological indicator is limited since most were patented during a small period of time and were used over a long period of time (Glover 1980).

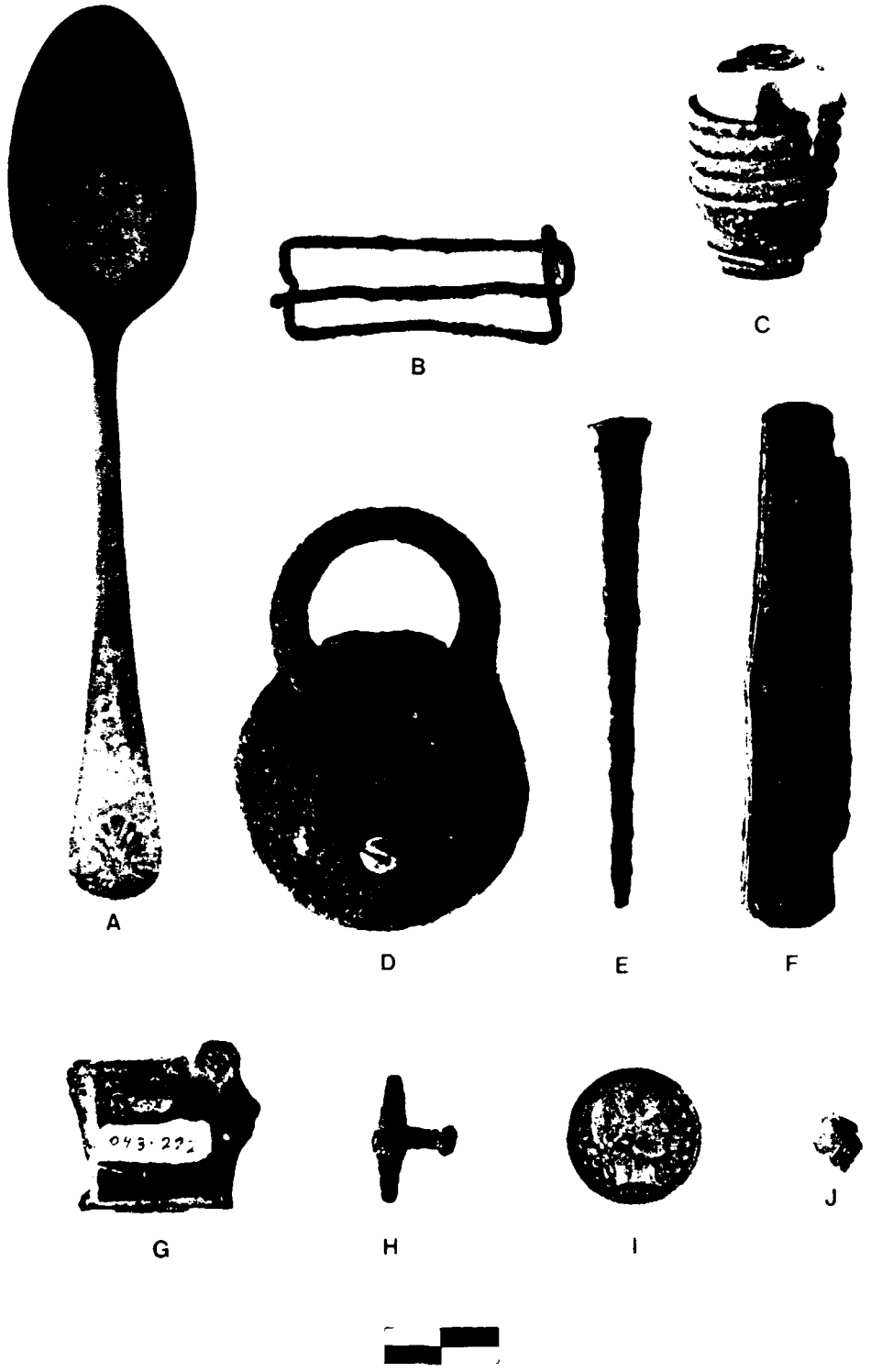


Figure 18. Metal—(A) Silverplate Spoon; (B) Iron Suspender Buckle; (C) Ceramic and Brass Electrical Hardware; (D) Iron Padlock; (E) Iron Cut Nail; (F) Iron Pocket Knife; (G) Iron Toy Gun Fragment; (H) Iron Toy Jack Fragment; (I) 1907 Quarter; (J) Lead Shot.

5. Log notching: while log structural remains are not expected, the method of notching in structures that are found may be useful in determining a date of construction (Jordan 1978).

E. Miscellaneous

Many "modern" artifacts, such as plastic, rubber, or military debris, etc., occur on historic sites at Fort Hood. While these may seem unimportant, their presence is useful in determining the length of occupation of a site or its disturbance. Floral and faunal materials are generally not considered useful since their date of deposit cannot be determined.

REFERENCES CITED

Deiss, Ronald W.
1981 *The Development and Application of a Chronology for American Glass.* Midwestern Archeological Research Center, Illinois State University, Normal.

Florence, Gene
1977 *The Collector's Encyclopedia of Depression Glass.* Collector Books, Paducah, Kentucky.

1983 *Kitchen Glassware of the Depression Years.* Collector Books, Paducah, Kentucky.

1984 *The Collector's Encyclopedia of Depression Glass.* Collector Books, Paducah, Kentucky.

Fontana, Bernard L., and J. Cameron Greenleaf
1962 Johnny Ward's Ranch: A Study in Historic Archaeology. *The Kiva* 28(1-2):1-115.

Garlick, Melvin
n.d. Brick Manufacturers in Texas. Ms. in possession of the author.

Glover, Jack
1980 *The "Bobbed Wire" VI Bible.* Cow Puddle Press, Sunset, Texas.

Jordan, Terry G.
1978 *Texas Log Buildings: A Folk Architecture.* University of Texas Press, Austin.

Ketchum, William C., Jr.
1983 *Pottery and Porcelain.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Lehner, Lois
1980 *Complete Book of American Kitchen and Dinner Wares.* Wallace-Homestead Book Company, Des Moines.

Lorraine, Dessamae
1968 An Archaeologist's Guide to Nineteenth Century American Glass. *Historical Archaeology* 2:19-24.

Miller, George, and Antony Pacey
1985 Impact of Mechanization in the Glass Container Industry: The Dominion Glass Company of Montreal, a Case Study. *Historical Archaeology* 19(1):38-50.

Moir, Randall W.
1983 Windows to Our Past: A Chronological Scheme for the Thickness of Pane Fragments. Paper presented at the 1983 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Denver.

Nelson, Lee H.
1968 Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings. Technical Leaflet 48, American Association for State and Local History, *History News* 24(11).

Noel-Hume, Ivor
1970 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Price, Cynthia R.
1979 *Nineteenth Century Ceramics...in the Eastern Ozark Border Region.* Monograph Series No. 1. Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield.

Roenke, Karl G.
1978 Flat Glass: Its Use as a Dating Tool for Nineteenth Century Archaeological Sites in the Pacific Northwest and Elsewhere. *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* 12(2:2):1-128.

Schuyler, Robert L.
1978 *Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions.* Baywood, Farmingdale, New York.

Toulouse, Julian H.
1969 *Fruit Jars.* Thomas Nelson, Nashville and Everybodys Press, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks.* Thomas Nelson, New York.

Wetherbee, Jean
1980 *A Look at White Ironstone.* Wallace-Homestead Book Company. Des Moines.

APPENDIX IV

PREHISTORIC MATERIAL CULTURE DISCUSSION
by
H. Blaine Ensor

PREHISTORIC MATERIAL CULTURE DISCUSSION

A total of 91 lithic artifacts was collected from 32 sites and 8 isolated find (IF) locations during this portion of the Fiscal Year 1986 survey at Fort Hood, Texas. The variability represented in the collection consists of both finished and unfinished dart points, arrow points, bifaces and unifaces, and pecked stone.

The typology used follows that of recent analyses of prehistoric cultural materials at Fort Hood. Projectile point classes and types established in previous studies are built upon here and the data base enlarged. If a projectile point conforms to a previously established type or class, it is inventoried in tabular form with nominal and metric attributes presented. If new types or classes are generated, they are described and discussed separately in this report.

Summary tables of all lithic attributes for all specimens, including measurement data, are provided on the attached microfiche. Additionally, an inventory by site of all cultural affiliations, where known, is given. Figures 19-22 illustrate a representative sample of all lithic specimens recovered during this portion of the survey. Any new type or class are illustrated.

Dart points illustrated include *Angostura, Gower, Uvalde, Martindale, Wells, Travis, Bulverde, Pedernales, Marshall, Dawson, Castroville, Ellis, Ensor, Darl,* and *Godley.* All of the dart point classes illustrated represent new classes and one new type, *Dawson.* Other illustrated lithics include dart point preforms, biface 2 (primary stage), a perforator, uniface scrapers, a Clear Fork tool, and hammerstones. The following section describes and summarizes the new lithic classes by type.

NEW PROJECTILE POINT TYPE

DAWSON (FIGURE 20)

This point type has been described by Turner and Hester (1985:85) as a narrow, strong shouldered point with slightly incurvate lateral haft element edges. It appears to be most frequent in northeast and north-central Texas. It is believed by Turner and Hester (1985:85) to be Middle Archaic in age.

NEW PROJECTILE POINT CLASSES

ANGOSTURA (CLASS 7; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 3, no lateral haft element modification, excurvate blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, no shoulder shape or orientation, no lateral haft element shape or orientation.

Lateral haft element edges have been lightly smoothed. The point is fractured transversely and secondary retouch is present along blade margins.

GOWER (CLASS 10; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 5, diagonally modified haft element, excurvate blade edges, incurvate base, nonangular base orientation, no shoulder shape or orientation, excurvate parallel lateral haft element edges.

Figure 19. Projectile Points—(A) *Angostura*, Class 7; (B) *Gower*, Class 10; (C) *Gower*, Class 11; (D) *Gower*, Class 12; (E) *Gower*, Class 13; (F) *Uvalde*, Class 7; (G) *Martindale*, Class 7; (H) *Wells*, Class 12; (I) *Travis*, Class 13; (J) *Travis*, Class 14; (K) *Travis*, Class 15; (L) *Travis*, Class 16.

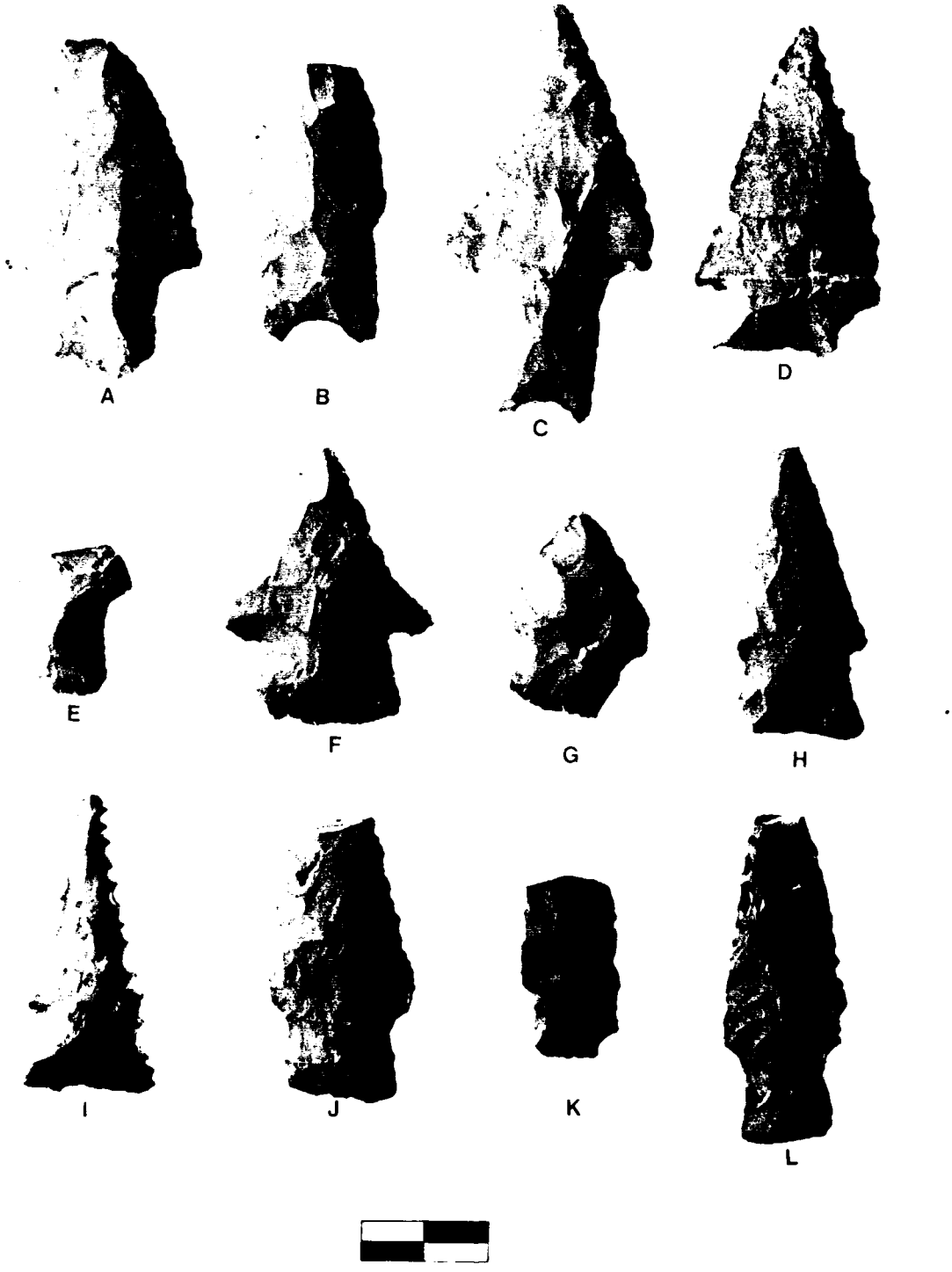


Figure 20. Projectile Points—(A) *Bulverde*, Class 15; (B) *Pedernales*, Class 41; (C) *Pedernales*, Class 42; (D) *Marshall*, Class 16; (E) *Dawson*, Class 1; (F) *Castroville*, Class 10; (G) *Ellis*, Class 8; (H) *Ensor*, Class 34; (I) *Ensor*, Class 35; (J) *Darl*, Class 40; (K) *Darl*, Class 41; (L) *Godley*, Class 7.

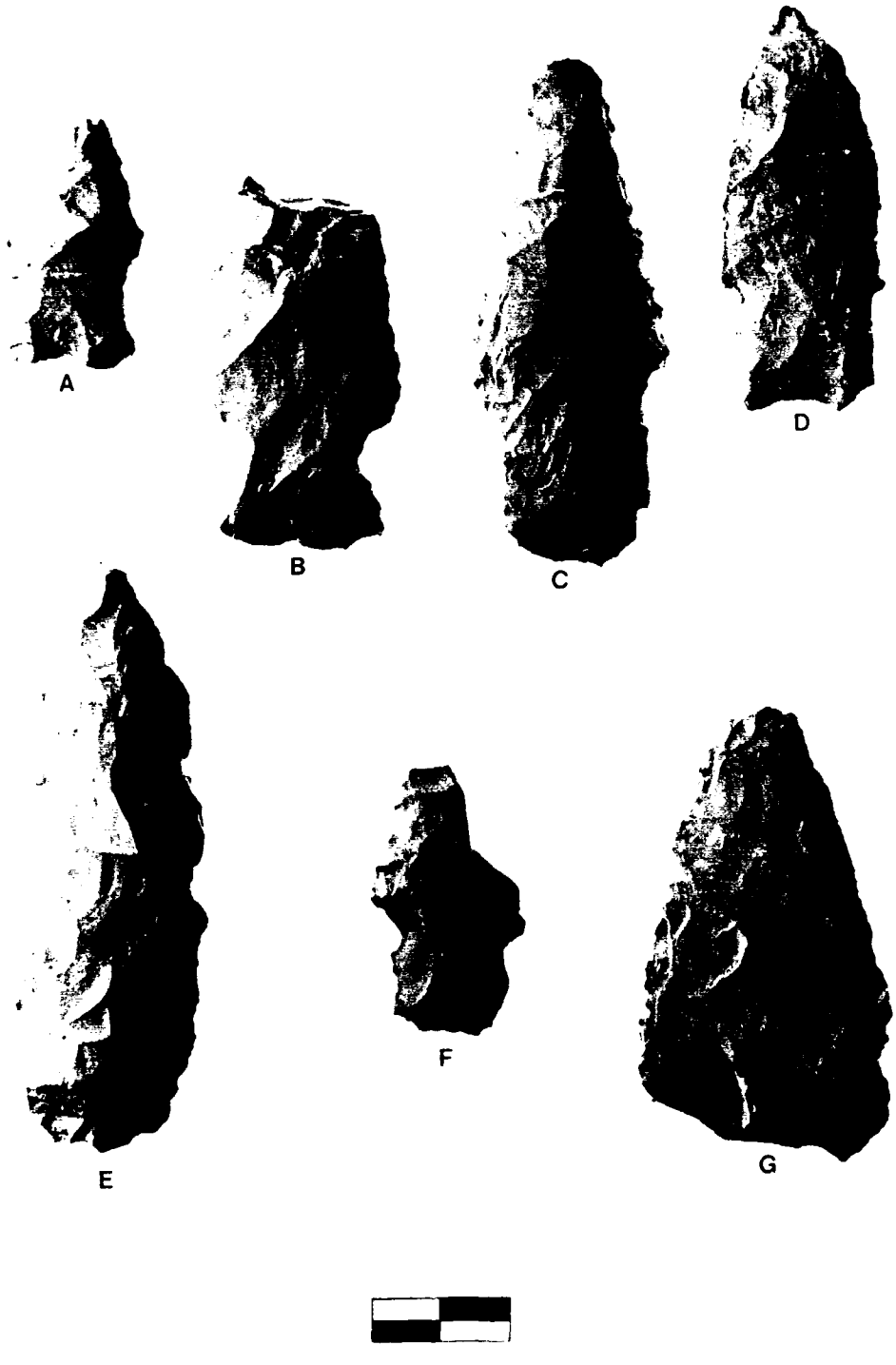


Figure 21. Untyped Dart Points, Dart Point Preforms, and Biface II—(A) Untyped Dart Point, Class 49; (B) Untyped Dart Point, Class 50; (C) Untyped Dart Point, Class 51; (D) Untyped Dart Point, Class 52; (E-F) Dart Point Preform, Unclassified; (G) Biface II, Primary Stage.

Figure 22. Metate, Clear Fork Tool, Scraper, and Hammerstone—(A) Perforator; (B) Clear Fork Tool; (C) Uniface Scraper; (D) Hammerstone.

This point appears to have an impact fracture and a small portion of the base is also fractured. Secondary retouch is present and the cross-section is biconvex.

GOWER (CLASS 11; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 7, laterally modified haft element, excurvate blade edges, incurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate tapered shoulders, recurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

The blade is fractured distally as is the haft element. Secondary retouch has produced a biconvex cross-section.

GOWER (CLASS 12; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 5, laterally modified haft element, straight blade edges, recurvate bases, nonangular base orientation, no shoulder shape or orientation, excurvate parallel lateral haft element edges.

The blade is fractured distally. The point exhibits very little secondary retouch along blade margins.

GOWER (CLASS 13; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, excurvate blade edges, incurvate base, nonangular base orientation, straight tapered shoulders, straight parallel lateral haft element edges.

The tip and a portion of the haft element have been fractured. Minor secondary retouch occurs along blade margins.

UVALDE (CLASS 7; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, recurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate barbed shoulders, incurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

This point has been fractured distally. Secondary retouch along blade margins has produced a slightly bevelled cross-section.

MARTINDALE (CLASS 7; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, recurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate barbed shoulders, excurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

This point is heavily patinated and has recent fractures. The remnant of a possible impact fracture is visible on one surface of the blade just below the tip.

WELLS (CLASS 12; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 7, straight blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, straight tapered shoulders, straight contracting lateral haft element edges.

An impact fracture is visible below the tip on one face. Secondary retouch is present along blade margins.

TRAVIS (CLASS 13; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, excurvate blade edges, incurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate tapered shoulders, straight expanding lateral haft element edges.

This point has been fractured along lateral blade margins, primarily from post-depositional effects. Secondary retouch is present along blade margins.

TRAVIS (CLASS 14; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 5, diagonally modified haft element, excurvate blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, no shoulder shape or orientation, incurvate concave lateral haft element edges.

This specimen has been fractured distally and along a small portion of the base. Heavy step fracturing is present along blade margins.

TRAVIS (CLASS 15; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, excurvate blade edges, straight base, nonangular base orientation, straight tapered shoulders, incurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

The blade on this point has been fractured medially. Severe heat damage is evident on one face.

TRAVIS (CLASS 16; N=1; FIGURE 19)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, excurvate blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate tapered shoulders, incurvate concave lateral haft element edges.

The distal portion of the blade is fractured on this specimen. Secondary retouch occurs on blade margins.

BULVERDE (CLASS 15; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, excurvate blade edges, straight base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate horizontal shoulders, straight parallel lateral haft element edges.

The tip is fractured on this point and secondary retouch is present along blade margins.

PEDERNALES (CLASS 41; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, incurvate base, nonangular base orientation, straight tapered shoulders, straight expanding lateral haft element edges.

The blade has a bending fracture on the distal portion. Very little secondary retouch is present.

PEDERNALES (CLASS 42; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, incurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate horizontal shoulders, straight contracting lateral haft element edges.

One blade margin has been recently fractured. Secondary retouch is present along blade margins.

MARSHALL (CLASS 16; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, incurvate base, nonangular base orientation, straight horizontal shoulders, incurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

Pressure retouch is common along blade margins creating a slightly serrated appearance. The haft element is extensively thinned.

DAWSON (CLASS 1; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, straight tapered shoulders, straight parallel lateral haft element edges.

The point has been fractured on the medial portion of the blade.

CASTROVILLE (CLASS 10; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, incurvate blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate barbed shoulders, straight expanding lateral haft element edges.

A probable impact fracture is present below the tip, and both shoulders are slightly fractured. The point has been resharpened.

ELLIS (CLASS 8; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate tapered shoulders, incurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

One portion of the haft element is fractured. Minor secondary retouch occurs along blade margins.

ENSOR (CLASS 34; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, incurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate barbed shoulders, incurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

The tip is fractured on this point as well as a portion of the haft element. Fine pressure retouch is common along blade margins.

ENSOR (CLASS 35; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, laterally modified haft element, incurvate blade edges, recurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate tapered shoulders, recurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

This point has been extensively resharpened resulting in a heavily serrated appearance. The tip is fractured.

DARL (CLASS 40; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate tapered shoulders, straight expanding lateral haft element edges.

The distal portion of the blade is fractured. A recent fracture is evident along one blade margin.

DARL (CLASS 41; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, straight base, nonangular base orientation, straight tapered shoulders, straight parallel lateral haft element edges.

This point has been fractured medially on the blade, and the haft element is slightly fractured.

GODLEY (CLASS 7; N=1; FIGURE 20)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, straight base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate tapered shoulders, incurvate concave lateral haft element edges.

The tip has been fractured and secondary retouch is present along blade margins.

UNTYPED DART POINT CLASSES (FIGURE 21)

CLASS 49 (N=1)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, recurvate base, nonangular base orientation, straight tapered shoulders, incurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

The blade is fractured medially and the point is heavily patinated. This point resembles the *Martindale* type.

CLASS 50

Vertex class 7, laterally modified haft element, straight blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate tapered shoulders, incurvate expanding lateral haft element edges.

The blade is fractured medially. Secondary retouch is present along blade margins. This point resembles the *Travis type*.

CLASS 51 (N=1)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, straight blade edges, excurvate base, nonangular base orientation, excurvate tapered shoulders, straight parallel lateral haft element edges.

The tip has been fractured on this specimen and the blade edges have extensive secondary retouch. The point resembles the *Travis* type.

CLASS 52 (N=1)

Vertex class 7, diagonally modified haft element, excurvate blade edges, incurvate base, nonangular base orientation, incurvate horizontal shoulders, straight parallel lateral haft element edges.

This specimen has secondary retouch along blade margins and has been thinned extensively over the haft elements. It resembles both the *Pedernales* and *Bulverde* types.

SUMMARY

This section has described and classified all lithic implements recovered during this portion of the survey according to previously established methods. One new projectile point type was recognized and described. Additionally, a total of 28 new projectile point classes was defined. Discussion and illustrations have been provided for these. All lithic implements which conform to previously established types or classes are summarized by their respective nominal shape attributes and on metric observations in a tabular format on microfiche. A representative sample of all lithic specimens is illustrated. The results of the analysis expand the formal lithic data base at Fort Hood and provide an easily replicable system for comparing divergent collections.

REFERENCES CITED

Turner, Sue E., and Thomas R. Hester
1985 *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians.* Texas Monthly Press, Inc., Austin.

APPENDIX V
HISTORIC SITE CODING FORMAT

by
Shawn Bonath Carlson

FORT HOOD HISTORIC SITE CODING FORMAT

ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES

TARL: TARL trinomial site number (if available).

FIELD: SITE field number (if available).

EASTQUAD: Quad Easting (southeastern corner of square kilometers, to be read X 1000 m).

NORTHQUAD: Quad Northing (same as above).

PROJECT: Project (most recent). There are nine choices: "FY78," fiscal year 1978; "BS78," "break shield" sample of 1978; "FY79," fiscal year 1979; "F80S," spring of fiscal year 1980; "F80F," fall of fiscal year 1980; "FY81," fiscal year 1981; "FY82," fiscal year 1982; "FY83," fiscal year 1983; and "FY84," fiscal year 1984.

EASTING: UTM Easting (The most precise location of the site's center, rounded to the nearest 10 m).

NORTHING: UTM Northing (same as above).

DRAINAGE: Drainage. This is the major drainage whose basin contains the site. There are five choices:

1 - Leon River
2 - Owl Creek
3 - Cowhouse Creek
4 - Nolan Creek
5 - Lampasas River

ENV_ZONE: Environmental Zone. This is a broad classification divided into three choices:

1 - Lowland (a zone devised by Fort Hood archaeologists to portray the bottomland associated with perennial and intermittent streams)
2 - Intermediate upland (land higher than the lowland zone, but not including the bedded, massive limestone found in certain portions of Fort Hood).
3 - Upland (the bedded, massive limestone coded "1" on the Engineering Geology maps of Fort Hood).

CRK_CRST: Creek/Creek Classification. This locates a site in nearest relation to a major drainage or a topographic divide separating drainages.

1 - Creek
2 - Crest

LANDFORM: Landform. These are physiographic headings defined by the Fort Hood archaeologists. As refinement of the Environmental Zone, the initial coding here has been based on map interpretations supplemented by site notes. Certain categories occasionally overlap to present problems for coders. Also, identification of various terrace types (codes 8-10) was difficult and the general terrace code (7) was used more often. Many sites appear in rather nondescript physiographic settings, and the slope designation (Intermediate Upland, code 15) was common. Because the codes below may be formed into new variables by the computer, divisions such as that between "hillock" and "knoll" can be easily adjusted.

1 - Outlier (may include eroded buttes)
2 - Buttes (cf. Reed Mountain near Quad E24/N52)
3 - Ridge/Plateau (these may be large areas and correspond to bedded massive limestone)
4 - Bench (upland associated)
5 - Spur (upland associated)
6 - Draw (upland associated)
7 - Terrace (see discussion above)
8 - Primary Terrace
9 - Secondary Terrace
10 - Tertiary Terrace
11 - Rudimentary Terrace (usually not visible on maps)
12 - Escarpment Edge (bedded massive limestone escarpments)
13 - Hillock (considered slightly larger than a knoll)
14 - Knoll
15 - Slope (Intermediate Upland, see discussion above)
16 - Interfluvial (type of slope)
17 - Bank (type of slope - on edge of intermittent stream)
18 - Drainage Divide (area between two major watersheds)

POSITION: Position. This locates the site relative to the landform. For example, a site may be at the base of a butte.

1 - Top
2 - Slope
3 - Base

ELEVATION: Elevation (feet).

VEG_ZONE: Vegetation Zone. These categories were interpreted directly from the Environmental Ground Tactical Data Maps of Fort Hood. The numerical titles used here are those of the maps.

1 - Baregrounds
2 - Croplands
3 - Grasslands
4 - Grasslands with scattered trees
5 - Wooded area (0- 25%)
6 - Wooded area (25- 50%)
7 - Wooded area (50- 75%)
8 - Wooded area (75-100%)
9 - Thick brush

P_WATER: Perennial Water. The first (decimal place) number of the codes is equivalent to the major Drainage coding of columns 29-30. Numbers have been added to form series of less perennial drainages which connect to the major drainage. Minor perennial drainages are defined by any occurrence of the solid or long-dashed blue lines indicated on the basic terrain maps of Fort Hood. Intermittent streams and water courses shown by dotted lines are not included.

10 - Leon River
12 - Shoal Creek
20 - Owl Creek (below Preacher's Creek)
21 - Preacher's Creek (below southern edge of quad E29/N57)
22 - Flint Creek (below southern edge of quad E39/N57)
30 - Cowhouse Creek
31 - Brown's Creek (below eastern center of quad E19/N55)
32 - House Creek (below eastern center of quad E19/N55)
33 - Table Rock Creek (western edge of quad E2/N56)
34 - Settlement Branch (tributary of Table Rock, below center of quad E0/N53)
35 - Bee House Creek (west of Fort Hood near quad E6/N61)
36 - Stampede Creek
37 - Tributary to Stampede Creek
38 - Two Year Old Creek
39 - Waddle Hollow
40 - Nolan Creek
41 - North Nolan Creek (below stock tank in quad E31/N47)
42 - South Nolan Creek (below quad E19/N43)
43 - Tributary of South Nolan Creek (below quad E19/N43)
50 - Lampasas River
51 - Clear Creek (below northeastern corner of quad E5/N31)
52 - Reese Creek (below southern edge of quad E16/N32)
60 - Cottonwood Creek
61 - Unnamed tributary to Cottonwood Creek

DIST_P_W: Distance to Perennial Water (m). This is a straight measurement in meters from the site to the nearest perennial water, using the same drainages offered above. Note that the nearest perennial water is not always the drainage basin that contains the site.

N_WATER: Nearest Water (m). Drainages as above (perennial water), or:

1 - Intermittent Creek (shown by orange dotted lines on the basic terrain maps of Fort Hood)
2 - Stock Tank
3 - Spring

Many sites are near intermittent creeks (1) which are very minor watercourses, normally dry.

DIST_N_W: Distance to Nearest Water (m). This is a measurement to the drainage identified as nearest water.

AREA: Area (square meters, obtained from site records).

EXPOSURE: Exposure. Coded or commented on in site records, this is an assessment of the site's ground cover and visibility.

1 - Poor
2 - Fair
3 - Good

CONDITN: Condition. An Assessment of the site's condition was coded from the most recent field notes.

1 - Destroyed
2 - Poor
3 - Fair
4 - Good
5 - Excellent

PCT_DIST: % Disturbed. This is a judgmental assessment made by the field recorders.

SLOPE: Slope. The basic terrain maps of Fort Hood provide a ground slope classification of six choices:

1 - 0- 3% (basically flat)
2 - 3- 10%
3 - 10- 30%
4 - 30- 45%
5 - 45-100%
6 - 100+%

TYPE: Site Type. The most appropriate qualitative label is coded here for prehistoric or historic sites. The coding here is presently incomplete but will have great importance for the study of site functions. To allow for future categories, the prehistoric series begins at zero, and historic sites begins with 50.

50 - Unknown Historic
51 - Cemetery
52 - Farm/Ranch
53 - Town
54 - Cattle Dip Tank
55 - Cistern
56 - Cattle Water Tank
57 - Well
58 - Bridge
59 - Dump
60 - Domestic Dwelling
61 - Windmill
62 - Carvings in Rock
63 - Dam
64 - School
65 - Springhouse
66 - Mill
67 - Cattle Water Trough

CULTURAL VARIABLES

TARL: TARL trinomial site number

FIELD: Site field number

DENSITY: Density. Quantity of cultural material present.

0 - None
1 - Low
2 - Medium
3 - High

Chronological Period based on the site form and the evaluation of the survey team.

UNKNOWN: Unknown
0 - Absent
1 - Present

MIDDLE: Middle-nineteenth Century
0 - Absent
1 - Present

LATE: Late-nineteenth Century
0 - Absent
1 - Present

L_EARLY: Late-nineteenth/Early-twentieth Century
0 - Absent
1 - Present

EARLY: Early-twentieth Century
0 - Absent
1 - Present

DEP_P: Depression Period
0 - Absent
1 - Present

MILITARY: Military Period
0 - Absent
1 - Present

Ceramics observed on the site

C_EWARE: Coarse Earthenware
0 - Absent
1 - Present

UND_WW: Undecorated Whiteware
0 - Absent
1 - Present

DEC_WW: Decorated Whiteware
0 - Absent
1 - Present

STWARE: Stoneware
0 - Absent
1 - Present

PORCELN: Porcelain
0 - Absent
1 - Present

M_MARK: Maker's Mark
0 - Absent
1 - Present

PIPES: Tobacco Pipes
0 - Absent
1 - Present

C_TOYS: Ceramic Toys
0 - Absent
1 - Present

OTHER_C: Other Ceramics
0 - Absent
1 - Present

Glass observed on the site

BOT_GL: Bottle Glass
0 - Absent
1 - Present

BR_W_BOT: Brandy/Whiskey Bottles
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CANJAR: Canning Jars
0 - Absent
1 - Present

C_CREM: Cold Cream Jars
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CON_JAR: Condiment Jars/Bottles
0 - Absent
1 - Present

DEP_GL: Depression Glass
0 - Absent
1 - Present

KER_LAM: Kerosene Lamp Parts
0 - Absent
1 - Present

MED_BOT: Medicine Bottles
0 - Absent
1 - Present

LAV_GL: Lavender Glass
0 - Absent
1 - Present

SNUFF: Snuff Bottles
0 - Absent
1 - Present

TAB_WAR: Tableware
0 - Absent
1 - Present

OTHER_GL: Other Glass
0 - Absent
1 - Present

Metal observed on the site

BAR_HOOP: Barrel Hoops
0 - Absent
1 - Present

BUCKET: Buckets
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CAR: Car Parts
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CHAINS: Chains
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CLOTHING: Clothing Items
0 - Absent
1 - Present

FARM_MAC: Farm Machinery
0 - Absent
1 - Present

GUNS: Guns/Gun Parts
0 - Absent
1 - Present

H-TOOLS: Hand Tools
0 - Absent
1 - Present

HORSE: Horse Hardware
0 - Absent
1 - Present

HOUSEHLD: Household Goods
0 - Absent
1 - Present

PLOW: Plow Parts
0 - Absent
1 - Present

TINCAN: Tin Cans
0 - Absent
1 - Present

M_TOYS: Metal Toys
0 - Absent
1 - Present

TRACTOR: Tractor Parts
0 - Absent
1 - Present

WASHTUB: Washtubs
0 - Absent
1 - Present

OTHER_M: Other Metal
0 - Absent
1 - Present

Building material observed on the site

BRICKS: Bricks
0 - Absent
1 - Present

BRICK_MM: Brick with Maker's Mark
0 - Absent
1 - Present

FLAT_GL: Flat Glass
0 - Absent
1 - Present

FOUND_M: Foundation Material
0 - Absent
1 - Present

STR_HRDW: Structural Hardware
0 - Absent
1 - Present

TILES: Tiles
0 - Absent
1 - Present

ROOFING: Roofing Materials
0 - Absent
1 - Present

OTHER_B: Other Building Material
0 - Absent
1 - Present

Miscellaneous materials observed on the site

LEATHER: Leather
0 - Absent
1 - Present

PLAST: Plastic
0 - Absent
1 - Present

RUBBER: Rubber
0 - Absent
1 - Present

MORTAR: Mortar
0 - Absent
1 - Present

WINDMILL: Windmill Parts
0 - Absent
1 - Present

Features observed on the site

BRIDGE: Bridge
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CHIMNEY: Chimney Fall/Hearth
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CISTERN: Cistern
0 - Absent
1 - Present

PIER: Concrete Piers
0 - Absent
1 - Present

SLAB: Concrete Slab
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CTANK: Concrete Water Tank
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CORRAL: Corral
0 - Absent
1 - Present

DEPRESS: Depression
0 - Absent
1 - Present

DIPTANK: Dip Tank
0 - Absent
1 - Present

TREES: Domestic Vegetation
0 - Absent
1 - Present

STRUC: Extant Structure
0 - Absent
1 - Present

FENCE: Fence
0 - Absent
1 - Present

FOUND: Foundations
0 - Absent
1 - Present

STONES: Paving Stones
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CELLAR: Root Cellar
0 - Absent
1 - Present

RUBBLE: Rubble
0 - Absent
1 - Present

ETANK: Earthen Stock Tank
0 - Absent
1 - Present

WALL: Stone Wall
0 - Absent
1 - Present

TROUGH: Trough
0 - Absent
1 - Present

WELL: Well
0 - Absent
1 - Present

F_WINDML: Windmill
0 - Absent
1 - Present

F_OTHER: Other Features
0 - Absent
1 - Present

APPENDIX VI

PREHISTORIC SITE CODING FORMAT

by

David L. Carlson and Erwin Roemer, Jr.

FORT HOOD PREHISTORIC SITE CODING FORMAT

ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES

TARL: TARL trinomial site number (if available).

FIELD: SITE field number (if available).

EASTQUAD: Quad Easting (southeastern corner of square kilometer, to be read X 1000 m).

NORTHQUAD: Quad Northing (same as above).

PROJECT: Project (most recent). There are nine choices: "FY78," fiscal year 1978; "BS78," "brave shield" sample of 1978; "FY79," fiscal year 1979; "F80S," spring of fiscal year 1980; "F80F," fall of fiscal year 1980; "FY81," fiscal year 1981; "FY82," fiscal year 1982; "FY83," fiscal year 1983; and "FY84," fiscal year 1984.

EASTING: UTM Easting (The most precise location of the site's center, rounded to the nearest 10 m).

NORTHING: UTM Northing (same as above).

DRAINAGE: Drainage. This is the major drainage whose basin contains the site. There are five choices:

1 - Leon River
2 - Owl Creek
3 - Cowhouse Creek
4 - Nolan Creek
5 - Lampasas River

ENV_ZONE: Environmental Zone. This is a broad classification divided into three choices:

1 - Lowland (a zone devised by Fort Hood archaeologists to portray the bottomland associated with perennial and intermittent streams)
2 - Intermediate upland (land higher than the lowland zone, but not including the bedded, massive limestone found in certain portions of Fort Hood)
3 - Upland (the bedded, massive limestone coded "1" on the Engineering Geology maps of Fort Hood)

CRK_CRST: Creek/Crest Classification. This locates a site in nearest relation to a major drainage or a topographic divide separating drainages.

1 - Creek
2 - Crest

LANDFORM: Landform. These are physiographic headings defined by the Fort Hood archaeologists. As a refinement of the Environmental Zone, the initial coding here has been based on notes. Certain categories occasionally overlap to present problems for coders. Also, identification of various terrace types (codes 8-10) was difficult and the general terrace code (7) was used more often. Many sites appear in rather nondescript physiographic settings, and the slope designation (Intermediate Upland, code 15) was common. Because the codes below may be formed into new variables by the computer, divisions such as that between "hillock" and "knoll" can be easily adjusted.

1 - Outlier (may include eroded buttes)
2 - Buttes (cf. Reed Mountain near Quad E24/N52)
3 - Ridge/Plateau (these may be large areas and correspond to bedded massive limestone)
4 - Bench (upland associated)
5 - Spur (upland associated)
6 - Draw (upland associated)
7 - Terrace (see discussion above)
8 - Primary Terrace
9 - Secondary Terrace
10 - Tertiary Terrace
11 - Rudimentary Terrace (usually not visible on maps)
12 - Escarpment Edge (bedded massive limestone escarpments)
13 - Hillock (considered slightly larger than a knoll)
14 - Knoll
15 - Slope (Intermediate Upland, see discussion above)
16 - Interfluvial (type of slope)
17 - Bank (type of slope—on edge of intermittent stream)
18 - Drainage Divide (area between two major watersheds)

POSITION: Position. This locates the site relative to the landform. For example, a site may be at the base of a butte.

1 - Top
2 - Slope
3 - Base

ELEVATION: Elevation (feet).

VEG_ZONE: Vegetation Zone. These categories were interpreted directly from the Environmental Ground Tactical Data Maps of Fort Hood. The numerical codes and titles used here are those of the maps.

1 - Baregrounds
2 - Croplands
3 - Grasslands
4 - Grasslands with scattered trees
5 - Wooded area (0- 25%)
6 - Wooded area (25- 50%)
7 - Wooded area (50- 75%)
8 - Wooded area (75-100%)
9 - Thick brush

P_WATER: Perennial Water. The first (decimal place) number of the codes is equivalent to the major Drainage coding of columns 29-30. Numbers have been added to form series of less perennial drainages which connect to the major drainage. Minor perennial drainages are defined by any occurrence of the solid or long-dashed blue lines indicated on the basic terrain maps of Fort Hood. Intermittent streams and water courses shown by dotted lines are not included.

10 - Leon River
11 - Shoal Creek
20 - Owl Creek (below Preacher's Creek)
21 - Preacher's Creek (below southern edge of quad E29/N57)
22 - Flint Creek (below southern edge of quad E39/N57)
30 - Cowhouse Creek
31 - Brown's Creek (below eastern center of quad E19/N55)
32 - House Creek (below eastern center of quad E19/N55)
33 - Table Rock Creek (western edge of quad E2/N56)
34 - Settlement Branch (tributary of Table Rock, below center of quad E0/N53)
35 - Bee House Creek (west of Fort Hood near quad E6/N61)
36 - Stampede Creek
37 - Tributary to Stampede Creek
38 - Two Year Old Creek
39 - Waddle Hollow
40 - Nolan Creek
41 - North Nolan Creek (below stock tank in quad E31/N47)
42 - South Nolan Creek (below quad E19/N43)
43 - Tributary of South Nolan Creek (below quad E19/N43)
50 - Lampasas River
51 - Clear Creek (below northeastern corner of quad E5/N31)
52 - Reese Creek (below southern edge of quad E16/N32)
60 - Cottonwood Creek
61 - Unnamed tributary to Cottonwood Creek

DIST_P_W: Distance to Perennial Water (m). This is a straight measurement in meters from the site to the nearest perennial water, using the same drainages offered above. Note that the nearest perennial water is not always the drainage basin that contains the site.

N_WATER: Nearest Water (m). Drainages as above (perennial water), or:

1 - Intermittent Creek (shown by orang dotted lines on the basic terrain maps of Fort Hood)
2 - Spring

Many sites are near intermittent creeks (1) which are very minor watercourses, normally dry.

DIST_N_W: Distance to Nearest Water (m). This is a measurement to the drainage identified as nearest water.

AREA: Area (square meters, obtained from site records)

EXPOSURE: Exposure. Coded or commented on in site records, this is an assessment of the site's ground cover and visibility.

1 - Poor
2 - Fair
3 - Good

CONDITN: Condition. An assessment of the site's condition was coded from the most recent field notes.

1 - Destroyed
2 - Poor
3 - Fair
4 - Good
5 - Excellent

PCT_DIST: % Disturbed. This is a judgmental assessment made by the field recorders.

SLOPE: Slope. The basic terrain maps of Fort Hood provide a ground slope classification of six choices:

1 - 0- 3% (basically flat)
2 - 3- 10%
3 - 10- 30%
4 - 30- 45%
5 - 45-100%
6 - 100+%

TYPE: Site Type. The most appropriate qualitative label is coded here for prehistoric or historic sites. The coding here is presently incomplete but will have great importance for the study of site functions. To allow for future categories, the prehistoric series begins at zero, and historic sites begins with 50.

0 - Unknown
1 - Cave
2 - Rockshelter
3 - Petroglyph
4 - Pictograph
5 - Midden
6 - Burned rock scatter with no lithics
7 - Burned rock scatter with lithics
8 - Single burned rock mound
9 - Multiple burned rock mounds
10 - Lithic scatter (chipping debris)
11 - Lithic quarry (on-site lithic resources)

CULTURAL VARIABLES

FIELD: Site Field Number

FEATURE: Features Present:

1 - Slab hearth
2 - Burned rock midden
3 - Burned rock hearth
4 - Burned clay hearth
5 - Shell concentrations
6 - Rock cairn
7 - Numbers 3 and 5 above
8 - "Wall"/windbreak
9 - Midden associated with rock shelter

CHARCOAL: Charcoal
0 - Absent
1 - Present

BONE: Bone
0 - Absent
1 - Present

SHELL: Shell
0 - Absent
1 - Present

DENSITY: Artifact Density
0 - None
1 - Low
2 - Medium
3 - High

B_ROCK: Burned Rock
0 - Absent
1 - Light
2 - Medium
3 - Heavy

FLAKES: Flakes
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CHIPS: Chips
0 - Absent
1 - Present

B_TYPE1: Biface Type 1
0 - Absent
1 - Present

B_TYPE2: Biface Type 2
0 - Absent
1 - Present

B_TYPE3: Biface Type 3
0 - Absent
1 - Present

BORER: Borer
0 - Absent
1 - Present

B_SCRAPR: Biface Scraper
0 - Absent
1 - Present

MOD_BIF: Other Modified Biface
0 - Absent
1 - Present

DART: Dart Point
0 - Absent
1 - Present

ARROW: Arrow Point
0 - Absent
1 - Present

BLANK: Blank
0 - Absent
1 - Present

RE_FLAKE: Flake with Retouch
0 - Absent
1 - Present

R_BLADE: Blade with Retouch
0 - Absent
1 - Present

S_SCRAPR: Side Scraper
0 - Absent
1 - Present

E_SCRAPR: End Scraper
0 - Absent
1 - Present

GRAVER: Graver
0 - Absent
1 - Present

BURIN: Burin
0 - Absent
1 - Present

OTHER_UN: Other Uniface
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CORE: Core
0 - Absent
1 - Present

HAMMER: Hammer
0 - Absent
1 - Present

CHOPPER: Chopper
0 - Absent
1 - Present

MANO: Mano
0 - Absent
1 - Present

METATE: Metate
0 - Absent
1 - Present

GRO_STON: Other Ground Stone
0 - Absent
1 - Present

INTERVAL: Number of 5 m Sampling Intervals

DEBITAGE: Debitage Count (total)

TOOLS: Tool Count (total)

ECOFACTS: Ecofact Count (total)

B_ROCK: Burned Rock
0 - Absent
1 - Present, light
2 - Present, heavy

NOTE: Code as light if burned rock present in any location. Code as heavy only if heavy is the modal value for the transect.

CHRONOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

For each possible component leave blank if the component is not represented at the site. If the component is present, code the number of diagnostics from the site which indicate this time period.

PALEO: Paleoindian

ARCHAIC: General Archaic

E_ARCH: Early Archaic

M_ARCH: Middle Archaic

L_ARCH: Late Archaic

T_ARCH: Terminal Archaic

L_PREHIS: Late Prehistoric

AUSTIN: Austin Phase

TOYAH: Toyah Phase

ML_ARCH: Middle to Late Archaic

SITE ATTRIBUTES

If a particular attribute or feature is not present on the site, leave the field blank. If it is present, code 1 for present/absent attributes (e.g., lithic scatter and lithic procurement) and the number of features for the others (e.g., the number of mounds or rockshelters).

LITHIC_S: Scatter of lithic debitage

BROCK_S: Scatter of burned rock

ROCKSH: Rockshelter or cave

LITHIC_P: Evidence of lithic procurement or lithic resources are available on or adjacent to the site

SPRING: Spring nearby

MIDDEN: Cultural midden (e.g., burned rock, charcoal, ash, bone)

APPENDIX VII

TABLES FROM THE MICROFICHE

Table 20. Historic Artifacts Collected during the Delivery Order 9 Survey.

TARL No.	Field No.	Art. No.	Qty.	Description
41CV0324	14	1	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze rim
41CV0324	14	2	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze bowl rim/body with blue molded/banded decoration (1920--)
41CV0324	14	3	2	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze crock rim with blue molded decoration (1920--)
41CV0324	14	4	2	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze body with blue molded/painted decoration (1920--)
41CV0324	14	5	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze body with blue molded/painted decoration (1920--)
41CV0324	14	6	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body with blue banded decoration
41CV0324	14	7	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body with blue painted decoration
41CV0324	14	25	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze teacup rim with molded decoration
41CV0324	14	27	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze butter churn or storage jar lid
41CV0324	14	8	1	Clear glass bottle flat base post- and cup-bottom mold "Owens-Illinois Glass Co." (1929--1954)
41CV0324	14	9	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck/shoulder
41CV0324	14	10	1	Clear glass bottle flat base post-bottom mold pressed pattern "ASM"
41CV0324	14	11	1	Lavender glass body pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV0324	14	12	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/neck improved tooled (1880--1915)
41CV0324	14	28	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/neck improved tooled (1880--1915)
41CV0324	14	14	1	Iron lid
41CV0324	14	15	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV0324	14	16	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV0324	14	17	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV0324	14	18	1	Lead buckle
41CV0324	14	19	2	"Lone Star" Lead buckle
41CV0324	14	20	1	"Hawk Brand" Lead buckle
41CV0324	14	21	1	Aluminum lid
41CV0324	14	22	1	Aluminum buckle
41CV0324	14	23	1	Aluminum indeterminate
41CV0324	14	24	1	Copper coin (1983--)
41CV0324	14	24	1	Copper coin (1985--)
41CV0324	14	13	1	Glass marble
41CV0324	14	26	1	Ceramic doll parts
41CV0486	449	48	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze lid with molded decoration
41CV0486	449	49	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV0486	449	50	1	Iron furniture hardware
41CV0577	624	51	2	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware rim with blue transfer printed decoration
41CV0577	624	52	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware body with blue transferprinted decoration
41CV0577	624	54	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware rim with multi-colored decal/painted decoration
41CV0577	624	56	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze teacup rim/body with green banded decoration
41CV0577	624	57	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze shallow bowl rim with brown transfer printed decoration
41CV0577	624	58	1	Salmon earthenware with solid color glaze flatware rim with green painted decoration
41CV0577	624	59	1	Whiteware with solid color glaze hollowware undecorated body
41CV0577	624	60	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware body with brown decoration
41CV0577	624	61	1	White milk glass bowl rim/body pressed painted
41CV0577	624	62	1	White milk glass lid pressed painted
41CV0577	624	63	1	White milk glass hollowware flat base pressed (1938--) "Anchor Hocking"
41CV0577	624	64	1	Clear glass body painted
41CV0577	624	65	1	Amber, *Depression glass hollowware body pressed pattern* (1930--1940)
41CV0577	624	66	1	Clear glass body painted
41CV0577	624	67	1	Cobalt blue glass bottle lip/neck machine made/threaded machine made (1919--)
41CV0577	624	68	1	Brown glass bottle lip/neck improved tooled (1870--1915)
41CV0577	624	53	2	Ceramic tile
41CV0577	624	55	1	Ceramic tile
41CV0577	624	70	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV0577	624	71	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV0577	624	72	1	Iron clip
41CV0577	624	73	1	Iron drawer pull
41CV0577	624	74	1	Iron eating utensil
41CV0577	624	69	2	Plastic tail-light
41CV0605	678	79	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze body (1920--)
41CV0605	678	80	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze saucer footed base, undecorated
41CV0605	678	81	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware rim with multi-colored molded/decal decoration
41CV0605	678	82	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body, undecorated
41CV0605	678	83	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze hollowware body with flow blue decoration
41CV0605	678	84	1	Clear glass cosmetic bottle/jar whole machine made/threaded, "Vaseline," Cheesebrough (1919--)
41CV0605	678	85	1	Lavender glass bottle flat base (1880--1918)
41CV0605	678	86	1	Lavender glass lip/rim pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV0605	678	87	1	Brass cartridge
41CV0605	678	88	1	Iron furniture hardware
41CV0605	678	89	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV0605	678	78	1	Ceramic doorknob
41CV0606	679	90	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware body with multi-colored decal decoration
41CV0606	679	91	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze rim
41CV0606	679	92	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze teacup rim with multi-colored banded decoration
41CV0606	679	93	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze rim with blue molded/transfer print decoration
41CV0606	679	94	1	Tan stoneware with Albany interior/salt glazed exterior glaze rim
41CV0606	679	95	1	Cobalt blue glass bottle lip/neck machine made/threaded (1919--)
41CV0606	679	96	1	Clear w/green cast glass bottle flat base
41CV0606	679	100	1	Iron cut nail
41CV0606	679	98	1	Silverplate spoon
41CV0606	679	99	1	Iron toys
41CV0606	679	101	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV0606	679	97	1	Shell button
	1727	394	1	Lavender glass body pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV1320	1887	125	1	Whiteware with solid color glaze flatware body, undecorated
41CV1320	1887	126	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware rim/body with multi-colored decal and molded decoration
41CV1320	1887	127	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze teacup rim with multi-colored decal decoration
41CV1320	1887	128	1	Whiteware with solid color glaze hollowware body, undecorated
41CV1320	1887	129	1	White milk glass bottle lip/rim machine made/threaded (1919--)
41CV1320	1887	130	1	Clear glass bottle footed base post- and cup-bottom mold (1940--) Corrugated base
41CV1320	1887	131	1	Clear w/green cast glass soft drink bottle footed base
41CV1320	1887	132	1	Clear w/green cast glass bottle footed base
41CV1320	1887	133	1	Clear glass bottle lip/rim machine made/crown
41CV1320	1887	134	1	Clear glass body painted
41CV1320	1887	135	1	Iron cut nail
41CV1321	1888	142	1	Whiteware with solid color glaze footed base
41CV1321	1888	143	1	Whiteware with solid color glaze body with molded decoration
41CV1321	1888	144	1	Clear glass canning jar flat base machine made "Kerr Glass Mfg. Co."
41CV1321	1888	145	1	Pink, Depression glass hollowware body pressed pattern (1930--1940)
41CV1321	1888	146	1	Clear glass bottle lip/rim machine made/cork (1903--1915)
41CV1321	1888	140	1	Lead zipper parts
41CV1321	1888	141	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1321	1888	136	1	Ceramic insulator
41CV1321	1888	139	1	Glass marble
41CV1322	1889	147	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze shoulder with molded decoration (1920--)
41CV1322	1889	148	1	Lavender glass hollowware footed base pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV1322	1889	149	1	Ceramic light fixture
41CV1322	1889	150	1	Iron cut nail
41CV1322	1889	151	1	Iron suspender buckle
41CV1322	1889	152	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1323	1890	153	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze rim

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table 20. Continued.

TARL No.	Field No.	Art. No.	Qty.	Description
41CV1323	1890	154	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze teacup rim/body, undecorated
41CV1323	1890	155	1	Opaque white, pressed glass body floral pattern (1938--)
41CV1323	1890	156	1	glass body pressed pattern
41CV1323	1890	157	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1324	1891	158	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze ale bottle shoulder with green painted decoration
41CV1324	1891	159	2	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware shoulder with multi-colored decal decoration
41CV1324	1891	160	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze shallow bowl rim/body with molded decoration
41CV1324	1891	161	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze shoulder with gold decoration
41CV1324	1891	162	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze rim
41CV1324	1891	163	1	Whiteware with clear/clay slip glaze handle with decal decoration
41CV1324	1891	164	1	Emerald green glass soft drink bottle body painted
41CV1324	1891	165	1	White milk glass flatware whole pressed painted
41CV1324	1891	166	1	Clear glass syrup bottle flat base machine made Corrugated base "Owens-Illinois Glass Co." "Karo" (1940--1954)
41CV1324	1891	167	1	Clear glass soft drink bottle body painted
41CV1324	1891	169	1	Brass token
41CV1324	1891	170	1	Aluminum lid
41CV1324	1891	171	1	Brass clock parts
41CV1324	1891	168	1	Ceramic spark plug, "AC"
41CV1324	1891	168	1	Ceramic spark plug, "Trojan"
41CV1324	1891	168	1	Ceramic spark plug
41CV1325	1892	172	1	Yellow stoneware with clear (alkaline) glaze ale bottle shoulder with blue banded decoration
41CV1325	1892	173	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze footed base with molded decoration (19?0--)
41CV1325	1892	174	1	Tan stoneware with Albany slip glaze ale bottle shoulder, undecorated
41CV1325	1892	175	1	Aqua glass jug lip/rim machine made w/bead collar, no threads
41CV1325	1892	176	1	Aqua glass
41CV1325	1892	177	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/rim improved tooled (1880--1915)
41CV1325	1892	178	1	Lavender glass bottle flat base (1880--1918)
41CV1325	1892	179	1	Lavender glass
41CV1325	1892	180	1	Lavender glass body pressed
41CV1325	1892	181	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/rim
41CV1325	1892	182	1	Clear glass wine bottle flat base
41CV1325	1892	183	1	Green, Depression glass plate lip/rim pressed pattern (1930--1940)
41CV1325	1892	184	1	Iron spoon
41CV1326	1893	185	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze shoulder with molded decoration
41CV1326	1893	186	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze shoulder
41CV1326	1893	187	2	Tan stoneware with Albany slip glaze hollowware shoulder
41CV1326	1893	188	1	Clear glass bottle flat base "Diamond Glass Co." (1924--)
41CV1326	1893	189	1	Clear glass bottle flat base "Owens-Illinois Glass Co." (1929--1954)
41CV1326	1893	190	1	Clear glass bottle flat base machine made (1940--) Corrugated base
41CV1326	1893	191	1	Clear glass bottle flat base machine made (1940--1954) Corrugated base "Owens-Illinois Glass Co."
41CV1326	1893	192	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck beaded/threaded machine made (1919--)
41CV1326	1893	193	1	Clear glass bottle body
41CV1326	1893	194	1	Lavender glass body pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV1326	1893	195	1	Green, Depression glass hollowware body pressed pattern (1930--1940)
41CV1327	1894	196	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze butter churn or storage jar rim with blue stamped decoration (1920--)
41CV1327	1894	197	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/rim machine made/crown (1903--1915)
41CV1327	1894	198	2	Green, Depression glass handle appendage pressed pattern (1930--1940)
41CV1327	1894	199	1	Green, Depression glass hollowware lip/rim pressed pattern (1930--1940)
41CV1327	1894	200	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck, machine made/cork (1903--1915)
41CV1327	1894	201	1	Clear glass body pressed pattern
41CV1327	1894	203	2	Clear glass bottle body
41CV1327	1894	204	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck, machine made/cork (1903--1915)
41CV1327	1894	205	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1327	1894	206	1	Iron fruit jar lid
41CV1327	1894	207	1	Iron baking powder lid
41CV1327	1894	202	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck, machine made/cork (1903-1915)
41CV1328	1895	208	1	Yellow stoneware with clear (alkaline) glaze bowl rim/body with multi-colored banded rim
41CV1328	1895	209	2	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze saucer rim/body with blue transferprinted decoration
41CV1328	1895	210	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body with multi-colored decal decoration
41CV1328	1895	211	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware body, undecorated
41CV1328	1895	212	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze saucer footed base with blue transferprinted decoration
41CV1328	1895	213	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze saucer body with blue transferprinted decoration
41CV1328	1895	217	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze teacup footed base, undecorated
41CV1328	1895	218	1	Tan stoneware with southern alkaline glaze handle appendage
41CV1328	1895	219	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze footed base, undecorated
41CV1328	1895	220	1	Tan stoneware with Albany slip glaze crock rim
41CV1328	1895	214	1	White milk glass cold cream jar rim/body ribbed pattern
41CV1328	1895	215	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck beaded/threaded machine made (1919--)
41CV1328	1895	216	1	Pink, Depression glass pedastalled vessel pedestal/stem pressed pattern (1930--1940)
41CV1328	1895	221	1	Clear glass condiment bottle lip/neck/shoulder machine made/threaded (1919--)
41CV1328	1895	222	1	Clear glass bottle flat base post- and cup-bottom mold "Knox Glass Co." (1932--1953)
41CV1328	1895	223	1	Clear w/gray cast glass bottle footed base (1915--1980)
41CV1328	1895	224	1	Clear glass canning jar flat base "Kerr Glass Mfg. Co." (1912--1946)
41CV1328	1895	225	1	Clear glass bottle whole machine made/threaded post- and cup-bottom mold "Knox Glass Co." (1932--1953)
41CV1328	1895	226	1	Clear glass bottle flat base post- and cup-bottom mold "Owens-Illinois Glass Co." (1929--1954)
41CV1328	1895	227	1	Clear glass bottle body
41CV1328	1895	228	1	Lavender glass body pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV1328	1895	229	1	Lavender glass flatware footed base pressed (1880--1918)
41CV1328	1895	231	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck/shoulder machine made/cork (1903--1915)
41CV1328	1895	230	1	Ceramic marble
41CV1331	1898	242	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body with multi-colored decal decoration
41CV1331	1898	243	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body with multi-colored decal decoration
41CV1331	1898	244	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze hollowware body with multi-colored decal decoration
41CV1331	1898	245	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body with green transferprinted decoration
41CV1331	1898	246	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze rim with blue transfer printed decoration
41CV1331	1898	248	1	Clear w/gray cast glass canning jar flat base machine made "Kerr Glass Mfg. Co." (1915--1946)
41CV1331	1898	249	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/neck/shoulder improved tooled (1880--1915)
41CV1331	1898	250	1	Lavender glass pressed (1880--1918)
41CV1331	1898	251	1	Cobalt blue glass jar flat base post-bottom mold pressed pattern (1858--1915)
41CV1331	1898	253	1	Aluminum button
41CV1331	1898	254	1	Iron lock
41CV1331	1898	255	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1331	1898	247	1	Ceramic doll parts
41CV1331	1898	252	1	Ceramic marble
41CV1335	1902	250	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze vase footed base with blue molded/painted or slipped decoration
41CV1335	1902	260	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze vase body with blue molded/painted or slipped decoration
41CV1335	1902	261	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze - rim with green molded/transfer print decoration
41CV1335	1902	262	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze - rim with green molded/transfer print decoration
41CV1335	1902	263	1	Tan stoneware with Albany interior/Bristol exterior glaze crock rim/shoulder/base, undecorated (1880--1920)
41CV1335	1902	264	1	Lavender glass pedastalled vessel pedestal/stem pressed (1880--1918)
41CV1335	1902	265	1	Clear w/green cast glass bottle lip/neck improved tooled (1870--1915)
41CV1335	1902	266	1	Cobalt blue glass hollowware lip/neck pressed
41CV1335	1902	267	1	Silverplate spoon
41CV1335	1902	268	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1335	1902	269	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1335	1902	270	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1335	1902	271	1	Iron indeterminate

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table 20. Continued.

TARL No.	Field No.	Art. No.	Qty.	Description
41CV1335	1902	272	2	Iron toys
41CV1335	1902	293	1	Iron pocket knife
41CV1336	1903	273	2	Lavender glass canning jar flat base machine made "Kerr Glass Mfg. Co." (1904--1909)
41CV1336	1903	274	1	Lavender glass bottle flat base (1880--1918)
41CV1336	1903	275	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/neck improved tooled (1880--1915)
41CV1336	1903	276	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/neck/shoulder improved tooled (1880--1915)
41CV1336	1903	277	1	Clear w/green cast glass bottle lip/neck improved tooled (1870--1915)
41CV1336	1903	278	1	Clear w/green cast glass bottle lip/neck/shoulder improved tooled (1870--1915)
41CV1336	1903	279	1	Clear w/green cast glass bottle lip/neck machine-made (1903--)
41CV1336	1903	280	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/neck (1880--1918)
41CV1336	1903	281	1	Clear glass bottle body
41CV1336	1903	282	1	Clear glass bottle footed base machine made Owens scar (1904--1969)
41CV1336	1903	283	1	Clear glass bottle neck machine made/threaded (1919--)
41CV1336	1903	284	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck/shoulder machine-made (1903--)
41CV1337	1904	285	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze bowl rim/shoulder/base, multi-colored decal decoration and molded rim
41CV1337	1904	286	1	Clear glass bottle flat base post- and cup-bottom mold "Diamond Glass Co." (1924--)
41CV1337	1904	287	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1338	1905	288	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1339	1906	289	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body with blue transferprinted decoration
41CV1339	1906	290	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body, undecorated
41CV1339	1906	291	1	Clear w/green cast glass bottle neck applied tooled (1825--1875)
41CV1339	1906	292	1	Clear w/green cast glass bottle flat base
41CV1343	1910	297	2	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze rim with blue molded decoration (1920--)
41CV1343	1910	298	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze rim with blue molded decoration (1920--)
41CV1343	1910	299	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze ale bottle body, undecorated (1920--)
41CV1343	1910	300	1	Tan stoneware with Albany interior/salt glazed exterior glaze rim (1850--1900)
41CV1343	1910	301	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze plate rim with gold gilded decoration
41CV1343	1910	302	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/neck improved tooled (1880--1915)
41CV1343	1910	303	1	Lavender glass body pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV1343	1910	304	1	Lavender glass body pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV1343	1910	305	1	Iron hoe
41CV1343	1910	306	1	Iron spring
41CV1343	1910	307	1	Iron toys
41CV1344	1911	308	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze hollowware rim
41CV1344	1911	309	1	Clear w/gray cast glass hollowware footed base pressed pattern (1938--)
41CV1349	1916	318	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze crock rim with blue molded decoration (1920--)
41CV1349	1916	319	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze plate rim (1920--)
41CV1349	1916	320	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body with molded decoration
41CV1349	1916	321	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze saucer rim/shoulder/base with blue banded decoration
41CV1349	1916	322	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze shoulder with blue transferprinted decoration
41CV1349	1916	324	1	Clear glass tumbler footed base pressed starburst pattern
41CV1349	1916	325	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1349	1916	323	1	Ceramic doll parts
41CV1350	1917	326	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze ale bottle body with blue molded decoration (1920--)
41CV1350	1917	327	1	Lavender glass lamp body lip/neck/shoulder machine-made pressed pattern (1911--1918)
41CV1351	1918	328	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze crock rim with blue molded decoration (1920--)
41CV1351	1918	329	1	Tan stoneware with Albany interior/salt glazed exterior butter churn or storage jar shoulder
41CV1351	1918	330	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze shoulder, undecorated (1920--)
41CV1351	1918	330	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze shoulder, undecorated (1920--)
41CV1351	1918	331	1	Tan stoneware with Albany interior/Bristol exterior glaze hollowware shoulder, undecorated (1880--1920)
41CV1351	1918	332	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze hollowware shoulder with blue banded decoration (1920--)
41CV1351	1918	333	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware rim with multi-colored molded/decal decoration
41CV1351	1918	334	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware footed base, undecorated
41CV1351	1918	335	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze flatware footed base, undecorated
41CV1351	1918	336	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck machine made (1903--)
41CV1351	1918	337	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck machine made/threaded (1919--)
41CV1351	1918	338	1	Clear glass bottle lip/neck machine made/threaded (1919--)
41CV1351	1918	339	1	Clear glass bottle flat base
41CV1351	1918	340	1	Clear glass bottle body
41CV1351	1918	341	1	Cobalt blue glass bottle body
41CV1351	1918	345	1	Iron wire
41CV1351	1918	347	1	Iron wire nail
41CV1351	1918	343	1	Silver coin (1907--)
41CV1351	1918	344	1	Aluminum button
41CV1351	1918	346	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1351	1918	348	1	Iron indeterminate
41CV1351	1918	342	1	Glass mirror fragment
41CV1355	1922	362	2	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze butter churn or storage jar rim/body with black stamped decoration (1920--)
41CV1355	1922	363	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze ale bottle rim/body with blue molded decoration (1920--)
41CV1355	1922	364	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze crock shoulder, undecorated (1920--)
41CV1355	1922	365	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze teacup rim/body with multi-colored decal decoration
41CV1355	1922	366	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze lid with multi-colored decal/molded decoration
41CV1355	1922	367	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze footed base, undecorated (1920--)
41CV1355	1922	368	1	Lavender glass bottle footed base (1880--1918)
41CV1357	1924	371	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze crock body with black stamped decoration "Monmouth Western" (1930--)
41CV1357	1924	372	1	Tan stoneware with Bristol glaze crock rim with blue molded decoration
41CV1357	1924	373	1	Tan stoneware with Albany interior/salt glazed exterior glaze hollowware body
41CV1357	1924	374	1	Clear glass canning jar flat base "Kerr Glass Mfg. Co." (1912--1946)
41CV1357	1924	375	1	Clear w/green cast glass bottle appendage machine-made (1903--)
41CV1357	1924	376	1	Lavender glass lamp body appendage machine made (1903--1918)
41CV1357	1924	377	1	Lavender glass bottle (1880--1918)
41CV1357	1924	378	1	Aluminum lid "Plough's"
41CV1358	1925	379	1	Tan stoneware with Albany interior/Bristol exterior glaze butter churn or storage jar rim/body, undecorated (1880--1920)
41CV1358	1925	380	2	Lavender glass tumbler footed base pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV1358	1925	382	1	Lavender glass bottle flat base machine made Owens scar (1903--1918)
41CV1358	1925	383	1	Lavender glass bottle body (1880--1918)
41CV1358	1925	384	1	Lavender glass bottle flat base (1880--1918)
41CV1358	1925	385	1	Lavender glass bottle lip/rim (1880--1918)
41CV1358	1925	386	1	Lavender glass tumbler body pressed pattern (1880--1918)
41CV1358	1925	387	1	Ceramic marble
41CV1358	1925	383	2	Shell button
41CV1360	1927	388	1	Tan stoneware with Albany slip glaze crock rim
41CV1360	1927	390	1	Tan stoneware with Albany interior/Bristol exterior glaze crock shoulder (1880--1920)
41CV1360	1927	391	1	White semi-porcelain with clear (alkaline) glaze hollowware - rim with molded rim
41CV1360	1927	392	1	Whiteware with clear (alkaline) glaze body with flow blue decoration
41CV1360	1927	393	1	Clear w/green cast glass lip/neck/shoulder machine-made (1903--)
	IF1	403	1	Lavender glass milk bottle lip/neck/shoulder improved tooled (1880--1915)
	IF1	415	1	Clear glass bottle whole beaded/threaded post- and cup-bottom mold (1940--1954) Corrugated base "Owens-Illinois Glass Co." "Fitch's, Boone, IA"
	IF1	417	1	Lead bullet
	IF1	404	1	Iron sheet metal
	IF1	412	1	Cobalt blue glass bowl footed base pressed ribbed pattern
	IF2	410	1	Lavender glass body pressed starburst pattern (1880--1918)
	IF2	418	1	Lavender glass lip/rim pressed pattern (1880--1918)
	IF2	419	1	Glass marble
	IF2	414	1	

Table 21. Summary Statistics by Type.

VARIABLE	LABEL	N	N MISSING	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE	RANGE	VARIANCE
				PLAINVIEW					
LENGTH		2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
THICKNES	THICKNESS	2	0	6.2	0.4	5.9	6.5	0.6	0.2
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WEIGHT		2	0	9.6	1.0	8.9	10.3	1.4	1.0
				ANGOSTURA					
LENGTH		1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	10.2	.	10.2	10.2	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	19.9	.	19.9	19.9	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	11.8	.	11.8	11.8	0	.
				GOWER					
LENGTH		4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	4	0	17.8	11.9	0.0	24.2	24.2	141.0
THICKNES	THICKNESS	4	0	8.1	0.8	7.3	9.0	1.7	0.6
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	4	0	19.5	2.2	17.6	22.7	5.1	4.9
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	4	0	18.4	12.3	0.0	25.7	25.7	151.5
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	4	0	10.7	7.2	0.0	14.9	14.9	51.6
WEIGHT		4	0	11.4	3.3	9.3	16.3	7.0	10.8
				UVALDE					
LENGTH		1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	25.3	.	25.3	25.3	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	6.8	.	6.8	6.8	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	14.6	.	14.6	14.6	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	25.3	.	25.3	25.3	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	11.9	.	11.9	11.9	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	7.9	.	7.9	7.9	0	.
				MARTINDALE					
LENGTH		2	0	18.3	25.8	0.0	36.5	36.5	666.1
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
THICKNES	THICKNESS	2	0	6.7	1.6	5.6	7.8	2.2	2.4
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	2	0	4.8	6.9	0.0	9.7	9.7	47.0
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	2	0	14.3	0.6	13.9	14.7	0.8	0.3
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	2	0	10.0	0.9	9.4	10.7	1.3	0.8
WEIGHT		2	0	5.4	0.8	4.9	6.0	1.1	0.6
				WELLS					
LENGTH		2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	2	0	9.2	13.0	0.0	18.4	18.4	169.3
THICKNES	THICKNESS	2	0	6.6	0.1	6.6	6.7	0.1	0.0
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	2	0	5.6	7.9	0.0	11.2	11.2	62.7
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	2	0	7.5	10.7	0.0	15.1	15.1	114.0
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	2	0	9.2	13.0	0.0	18.4	18.4	169.3
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	2	0	10.1	14.4	0.0	20.3	20.3	206.0
WEIGHT		2	0	5.4	0.1	5.3	5.5	0.2	0.0
				TRAVIS					
LENGTH		6	0	11.5	28.2	0.0	69.0	69.0	793.5
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	6	0	15.0	11.7	0.0	24.7	24.7	137.2
THICKNES	THICKNESS	6	0	8.2	1.3	6.2	9.5	3.3	1.7
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	6	0	8.4	9.2	0.0	18.7	18.7	85.3
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	6	0	13.6	1.9	11.5	16.6	5.1	3.8
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	6	0	15.0	11.7	0.0	24.7	24.7	137.2
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	6	0	14.3	2.2	11.2	16.9	5.7	4.7
WEIGHT		6	0	10.4	4.1	4.4	17.0	12.6	16.6
				BULVERDE					
LENGTH		1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	30.9	.	30.9	30.9	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	8.7	.	8.7	8.7	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	16.4	.	16.4	16.4	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	30.9	.	30.9	30.9	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	12.3	.	12.3	12.3	0	.
				PEDERNALES					
LENGTH		6	0	10.8	26.5	0.0	65.0	65.0	704.2
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	6	0	13.5	15.1	0.0	31.6	31.6	226.6
THICKNES	THICKNESS	6	0	7.6	1.2	6.8	10.1	3.3	1.6
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	6	0	7.3	8.3	0.0	18.3	18.3	68.8
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	6	0	17.2	0.4	16.7	17.7	1.0	0.2
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	6	0	13.5	15.1	0.0	31.6	31.6	226.6
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	6	0	16.2	3.7	13.1	23.0	9.9	13.9
WEIGHT		6	0	7.0	2.3	4.5	10.2	5.7	5.3

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table 21. Continued.

VARIABLE	LABEL	N	N MISSING	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE	RANGE	VARIANCE
				MARSHALL					
LENGTH		2	0	25.3	35.8	0.0	50.6	50.6	1280.2
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	2	0	14.4	20.4	0.0	28.9	28.9	417.6
THICKNES	THICKNESS	2	0	6.8	1.8	5.5	8.1	2.6	3.4
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	2	0	10.6	15.0	0.0	21.2	21.2	224.7
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	2	0	17.7	1.1	16.9	18.5	1.6	1.3
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	2	0	14.4	20.4	0.0	28.9	28.9	417.6
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	2	0	9.5	1.2	8.7	10.4	1.7	1.4
WEIGHT		2	0	6.7	1.7	5.5	7.9	2.4	2.9
				CASTROVILLE					
LENGTH		2	0	21.5	30.4	0.0	43.0	43.0	924.5
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
THICKNES	THICKNESS	2	0	7.3	0.3	7.1	7.5	0.4	0.1
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	2	0	21.1	2.3	19.5	22.8	3.3	5.4
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	2	0	17.9	2.2	16.4	19.5	3.1	4.8
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	2	0	12.5	0.4	12.2	12.8	0.6	0.2
WEIGHT		2	0	8.2	0.5	7.9	8.6	0.7	0.2
				ELLIS					
LENGTH		1	0	31.0	.	31.0	31.0	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	22.3	.	22.3	22.3	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	7.0	.	7.0	7.0	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	14.6	.	14.6	14.6	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	22.3	.	22.3	22.3	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	11.3	.	11.3	11.3	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	5.0	.	5.0	5.0	0	.
				ENSOR					
LENGTH		4	0	11.7	23.4	0.0	46.9	46.9	549.9
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	4	0	5.2	10.3	0.0	20.7	20.7	107.1
THICKNES	THICKNESS	4	0	6.6	1.1	5.4	8.1	2.7	1.2
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	4	0	5.3	10.5	0.0	21.1	21.1	111.3
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	4	0	13.0	2.7	10.7	16.3	5.6	7.1
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	4	0	5.2	10.3	0.0	20.7	20.7	107.1
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	4	0	9.5	2.1	7.4	12.0	4.6	4.4
WEIGHT		4	0	5.4	1.7	3.8	7.7	3.9	2.9
				DARL					
LENGTH		3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	3	0	5.1	8.9	0.0	15.4	15.4	79.1
THICKNES	THICKNESS	3	0	6.2	1.4	5.2	7.8	2.6	2.0
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	3	0	5.8	10.1	0.0	17.5	17.5	102.1
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	3	0	13.6	1.8	12.0	15.5	3.5	3.2
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	3	0	5.1	8.9	0.0	15.4	15.4	79.1
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	3	0	10.5	1.3	9.0	11.6	2.6	1.8
WEIGHT		3	0	5.1	3.1	3.2	8.7	5.5	9.9
				GODLEY					
LENGTH		1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	20.1	.	20.1	20.1	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	8.8	.	8.8	8.8	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	15.1	.	15.1	15.1	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	13.1	.	13.1	13.1	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	20.1	.	20.1	20.1	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	13.4	.	13.4	13.4	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	9.1	.	9.1	9.1	0	.
				SCALLORN					
LENGTH		2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	2	0	7.6	10.7	0.0	15.2	15.2	115.5
THICKNES	THICKNESS	2	0	3.1	0.4	2.9	3.4	0.5	0.1
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	2	0	4.4	6.3	0.0	8.9	8.9	39.6
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	2	0	5.7	0.0	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	2	0	7.6	10.7	0.0	15.2	15.2	115.5
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	2	0	8.8	1.1	8.0	9.5	1.5	1.1
WEIGHT		2	0	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0
				UNTYPED DART POINT					
LENGTH		31	0	4.9	15.2	0.0	57.7	57.7	230.6
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	31	0	3.7	8.6	0.0	26.1	26.1	74.5
THICKNES	THICKNESS	31	0	7.0	1.3	4.6	9.8	5.2	1.8
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	31	0	2.9	6.8	0.0	23.9	23.9	45.9
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	31	0	11.6	7.9	0.0	21.8	21.8	61.6
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	31	0	4.6	9.7	0.0	29.1	29.1	94.7
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	31	0	5.9	6.8	0.0	20.7	20.7	46.0
WEIGHT		31	0	7.4	4.7	1.4	20.1	18.7	22.4
				UNTYPED ARROW POINT					
LENGTH		2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
THICKNES	THICKNESS	2	0	3.5	0.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WEIGHT		2	0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.0

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table 21. Continued.

VARIABLE	LABEL	N	N MISSING	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE	RANGE	VARIANCE
				DART POINT PREFORM					
LENGTH		7	0	32.0	40.9	0.0	85.6	85.6	1674.9
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
THICKNES	THICKNESS	7	0	12.4	5.0	7.1	21.9	14.8	25.2
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	7	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	7	0	15.6	20.3	0.0	46.7	46.7	413.6
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	7	0	2.1	5.5	0.0	14.6	14.6	30.5
WEIGHT		7	0	26.1	13.7	6.2	42.6	36.4	188.5
				BIFACE 2 (PRIMARY STAGE)					
LENGTH		1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	9.5	.	9.5	9.5	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	22.8	.	22.8	22.8	0	.
				PERFORATOR					
LENGTH		1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	19.1	.	19.1	19.1	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	46.0	.	46.0	46.0	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	41.3	.	41.3	41.3	0	.
				CLEAR FORK TOOL					
LENGTH		1	0	83.3	.	83.3	83.3	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	18.2	.	18.2	18.2	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	47.1	.	47.1	47.1	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	68.8	.	68.8	68.8	0	.
				BIFACE FRAGMENT					
LENGTH		1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	7.8	.	7.8	7.8	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	8.7	.	8.7	8.7	0	.
				UNIFACE SCRAPER					
LENGTH		3	0	51.7	44.7	0.0	77.5	77.5	2002.1
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
THICKNES	THICKNESS	3	0	14.8	2.1	13.4	17.2	3.8	4.3
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	3	0	31.9	27.7	0.0	49.5	49.5	767.4
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WEIGHT		3	0	54.5	32.8	21.2	86.8	65.6	1076.5
				HAMMERSTONE					
LENGTH		3	0	65.9	7.4	58.0	72.7	14.7	54.8
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
THICKNES	THICKNESS	3	0	33.8	3.4	29.9	36.5	6.6	11.9
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	3	0	57.0	8.2	47.6	62.3	14.7	67.0
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WEIGHT		3	0	196.0	72.9	111.8	238.1	126.3	5313.0
				DAWSON					
LENGTH		1	0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0	.
WIDTH	SHOULDER-WIDTH	1	0	19.5	.	19.5	19.5	0	.
THICKNES	THICKNESS	1	0	6.6	.	6.6	6.6	0	.
B_WIDTH	BASAL-WIDTH	1	0	11.1	.	11.1	11.1	0	.
J_WIDTH	JUNCTURE-WIDTH	1	0	10.3	.	10.3	10.3	0	.
MX_WIDTH	MAXIMUM-WIDTH	1	0	19.5	.	19.5	19.5	0	.
H_LENGTH	HAFT-ELEMENT-LENGTH	1	0	14.8	.	14.8	14.8	0	.
WEIGHT		1	0	3.0	.	3.0	3.0	0	.

Table 22. Metric Lithic Attributes by Type.

TARL	FIELD	QUAD	CATALOG NUMBER	TOOL TYPE	LENGTH	SHOULDER WIDTH	THICKNESS	BASAL WIDTH	JUNCTURE WIDTH	MAXIMUM WIDTH	HAFT ELEMENT LENGTH	WEIGHT
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430114	PLAINVIEW	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
41CV1356	1923	18/69	430370	PLAINVIEW	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9
41CV1329	1896	15/71	430233	ANGOSTURA	0.0	0.0	10.2	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430359	GOWER	0.0	24.2	7.3	0.0	17.6	24.2	13.8	9.3
41CV0603	0674	17/70	430076	GOWER	0.0	23.2	7.7	0.0	19.1	0.0	14.9	10.5
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430349	GOWER	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	22.7	25.7	0.0	16.3
41CV1319	1886	15/73	430124	GOWER	0.0	23.8	9.0	0.0	18.7	23.8	14.3	9.6
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430115	UVALDE	0.0	25.3	6.8	0.0	14.6	25.3	11.9	7.9
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430119	MARTINDALE	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	14.7	0.0	9.4	4.9
41CV0955	1410	16/70	430107	MARTINDALE	36.5	0.0	7.8	9.7	13.9	0.0	10.7	6.0
41CV0334	0033	14/72	430031	WELLS	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
41CV1319	1886	15/73	430123	WELLS	0.0	18.4	6.7	11.2	15.1	18.4	20.3	5.5
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430044	TRAVIS	0.0	0.0	9.0	15.1	12.5	0.0	13.4	9.5
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430112	TRAVIS	69.0	20.9	7.8	16.4	12.8	20.9	13.8	11.4
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430353	TRAVIS	0.0	24.7	7.5	0.0	16.6	24.7	13.8	17.0
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430111	TRAVIS	0.0	21.2	9.5	0.0	13.0	21.2	16.7	9.2
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430360	TRAVIS	0.0	0.0	6.2	18.7	15.4	0.0	11.2	4.4
41CV1333	1900	18/71	430256	TRAVIS	0.0	23.3	9.5	0.0	11.5	23.3	16.9	11.0
41CV0955	1410	16/70	430106	BULVERDE	0.0	30.9	8.7	0.0	16.4	30.9	0.0	12.3
41CV1319	1886	15/73	430122	PEDERNALES	0.0	0.0	7.0	14.4	17.6	0.0	13.4	7.0
41CV1330	1897	16/71	430240	PEDERNALES	0.0	0.0	6.9	18.3	16.7	0.0	15.8	4.5
41CV0618	0695	16/70	430102	PEDERNALES	0.0	26.9	7.5	0.0	16.9	26.9	13.1	10.2
41CV1340	1907	15/70	430294	PEDERNALES	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	17.1	0.0	14.3	6.7
41CV0955	1410	16/70	430108	PEDERNALES	0.0	22.4	7.5	0.0	17.2	22.4	17.6	9.0
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430110	PEDERNALES	65.0	31.6	10.1	10.9	17.7	31.6	23.0	4.6
41CV1341	1908	15/70	430295	MARSHALL	0.0	0.0	8.1	21.2	18.5	0.0	10.4	5.5
	IF01	15/72	430405	MARSHALL	50.6	28.9	5.5	0.0	16.9	28.9	8.7	7.9
	IF01	16/69	430406	CASTROVILLE	0.0	0.0	7.1	19.5	16.4	0.0	12.2	7.9
41CV0337	0036	13/71	430034	CASTROVILLE	43.0	0.0	7.5	22.8	19.5	0.0	12.8	8.6
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430357	ELLIS	31.0	22.3	7.0	0.0	14.6	22.3	11.3	5.0
	IF03	16/70	430409	ENSOR	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	7.4	3.8
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430036	ENSOR	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	8.2	7.7
41CV0334	0033	14/72	430030	ENSOR	0.0	20.7	6.6	0.0	16.3	20.7	12.0	5.7
41CV0115		15/71	430400	ENSOR	46.9	0.0	6.4	21.1	14.1	0.0	10.4	4.6
41CV0336	0035	13/72	430032	DARL	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	12.0	0.0	9.0	3.2
41CV1346	1913	14/70	430311	DARL	0.0	0.0	7.8	17.5	15.5	0.0	11.6	8.7
41CV1334	1901	16/70	430258	DARL	0.0	15.4	5.6	0.0	13.2	15.4	10.9	3.3
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430046	GODLEY	0.0	20.1	8.8	15.1	13.1	20.1	13.4	9.1
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430037	SCALLORN	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	9.5	1.0
41CV1334	1901	16/70	430257	SCALLORN	0.0	15.2	2.9	8.9	5.7	15.2	8.0	0.7
	IF01	13/71	430401	UNTYPED DART POINT	45.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	5.4
	IF01	14/72	430402	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	17.2
	IF01	17/69	430410	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	9.2
	IF01	17/70	430413	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
	IF02	16/70	430408	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	19.2	0.0	10.7	6.2
41CV0336	0035	13/72	430033	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	3.2
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430038	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430040	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	16.2	0.0	13.7	7.7
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430042	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	6.2	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430045	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
41CV0603	0674	17/70	430075	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	7.1
41CV0903	1353	17/64	430104	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430117	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	15.4	0.0	9.5	4.9
41CV1329	1896	15/71	430232	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
41CV1329	1896	15/70	430236	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	16.5	0.0	8.4	6.9
41CV1346	1913	14/70	430310	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	12.8	0.0	6.5	2.7
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430312	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	14.6
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430316	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	24.8	7.0	0.0	14.9	24.8	0.0	8.6
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430317	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	17.0	0.0	10.5	3.1
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430352	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430354	UNTYPED DART POINT	47.9	18.8	5.5	0.0	16.5	18.8	11.8	6.3
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430355	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430361	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	7.1	17.9	15.7	0.0	12.1	7.5
41CV1356	1923	18/69	430369	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	15.4
41CV1359	1926	19/69	430389	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	5.3	17.4	15.0	0.0	9.3	3.6
41CV0115		15/71	430399	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430356	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	20.8	8.2	0.0	14.8	20.8	15.9	7.8
41CV1345	1412	15/70	430121	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	16.8	0.0	11.3	5.9
41CV1330	1897	16/71	430239	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	26.1	8.6	23.9	16.5	26.1	16.5	14.3
41CV0903	1353	17/64	430105	UNTYPED DART POINT	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	21.8	29.1	20.7	20.1
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430351	UNTYPED DART POINT	57.7	24.0	6.8	0.0	18.9	24.0	17.7	9.6
	IF01	16/70	430407	UNTYPED ARROW POINT	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430035	UNTYPED ARROW POINT	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
41CV0603	0674	17/70	430077	DART POINT PREFORM	56.5	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	46.7	0.0	42.6
41CV0334	0033	14/72	430029	DART POINT PREFORM	81.8	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	25.8	0.0	26.4
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430041	DART POINT PREFORM	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	6.2
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430116	DART POINT PREFORM	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430118	DART POINT PREFORM	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430350	DART POINT PREFORM	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430358	DART POINT PREFORM	85.6	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	36.5	0.0	40.2
41CV1329	1896	14/70	430238	BIFACE 2 (PRIMARY STAGE)	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8
41CV1330	1897	16/71	430241	PERFORATOR	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	46.0	0.0	41.3
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430313	CLEAR FORK TOOL	83.3	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	47.1	0.0	68.8
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430113	BIFACE FRAGMENT	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
41CV0618	0695	16/70	430103	UNIFACE SCRAPER	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2
41CV1329	1896	15/71	430237	UNIFACE SCRAPER	77.5	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	49.5	0.0	86.8
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430314	UNIFACE SCRAPER	77.5	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	46.3	0.0	55.4
41CV0956	1411	15/20	430109	HAMMERSTONE	58.0	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	111.8
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430315	HAMMERSTONE	66.9	0.0	34.9	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.0	238.1
41CV0115		15/69	430398	HAMMERSTONE	72.7	0.0	36.5	0.0	0.0	61.2	0.0	238.0
41CV1329	1896	15/70	430235	DAWSON	0.0	19.5	6.6	11.1	10.3	19.5	14.8	3.0

Table 23. Nominal Lithic Attributes by Type and Cultural Affiliation.

TARL	FIELD	QUAD	CAT.NO.	CLUSTER	TOOL TYPE	CLASS	VERTEX CLASS	HAFT ELEMENT MODI.	BLADE SHAPE	BASE SHAPE	BASE ORIENT.	CULTURAL AFFINITY	SHOULDER SHAPE	SHOULDER ORIENT.	LATERAL ELEMENT SHAPE	LATERAL HAFT ORIENT.	FRAGMENT TYPE
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430114	Lanceolate Paleo	PLAINVIEW	UN	0					Paleoindian					Proximal
41CV1356	1923	18/69	430370	Lanceolate Paleo	PLAINVIEW	UN	0					Paleoindian					N.A.
41CV1329	1896	15/71	430233	Lanceolate Paleo	ANGOSTURA	07	3	None	Excurvate	Excurvate	Nonangular	Paleoindian/E.Arch.	None	None	None	None	P/M
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430359	None	GOWER	10	5	Diagonal	Excurvate	Incurvate	Nonangular	Early Archaic	None	None	Excurvate	Parallel	P/M
41CV0603	0674	17/70	430076	None	GOWER	11	7	Lateral	Excurvate	Incurvate	Nonangular	Early Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Recurvate	Expanding	P/M
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430349	None	GOWER	12	5	Lateral	Straight	Recurvate	Nonangular	Early Archaic	None	None	Excurvate	Parallel	P/M
41CV1319	1886	15/73	430124	None	GOWER	13	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Incurvate	Nonangular	Early Archaic	Straight	Tapered	Straight	Parallel	P/M
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430115	Uvalde	UVALDE	07	7	Diagonal	Straight	Recurvate	Nonangular	Early Archaic	Incurvate	Barbed	Incurvate	Expanding	P/M
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430119	Martindale	MARTINDALE	02	7	Diagonal	Straight	Recurvate	Nonangular	Early Archaic	Straight	Barbed	Straight	Expanding	P/M
41CV0955	1410	16/70	430107	Martindale	MARTINDALE	07	7	Diagonal	Straight	Recurvate	Nonangular	Early Archaic	Incurvate	Barbed	Excurvate	Expanding	N.A.
41CV0334	0033	14/72	430031	Wells	WELLS	UN	0					Early Archaic					N.A.
41CV1319	1886	15/73	430123	Wells	WELLS	12	7	Diagonal	Straight	Excurvate	Nonangular	Early Archaic	Straight	Tapered	Straight	T	P/M
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430044	Travis	TRAVIS	08	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Excurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Incurvate	Expanding	P/M
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430112	Travis	TRAVIS	08	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Excurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Incurvate	Expanding	N.A.
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430353	Travis	TRAVIS	13	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Incurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Straight	Expanding	P/M
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430111	Travis	TRAVIS	14	5	Diagonal	Excurvate	Excurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	None	None	Incurvate	C	P/M
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430360	Travis	TRAVIS	15	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Straight	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Straight	Tapered	Incurvate	Expanding	P/M
41CV1333	1900	18/71	430256	Travis	TRAVIS	16	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Excurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Incurvate	C	P/M
41CV0955	1410	16/70	430106	Pedernales	BULVERDE	15	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Straight	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Incurvate	Horizontal	Straight	Parallel	P/M
41CV1319	1886	15/73	430122	Pedernales	PEDERNALES	UN	0					Middle Archaic					P/M
41CV1330	1897	16/71	430240	Pedernales	PEDERNALES	UN	0					Middle Archaic					Proximal
41CV0618	0695	16/70	430102	Pedernales	PEDERNALES	04	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Incurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Straight	Parallel	P/M
41CV1340	1907	15/70	430294	Pedernales	PEDERNALES	08	7	Diagonal	Straight	Incurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Incurvate	Horizontal	Straight	Parallel	P/M
41CV0955	1410	16/70	430108	Pedernales	PEDERNALES	41	7	Diagonal	Straight	Incurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Straight	Tapered	Straight	Expanding	P/M
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430110	Pedernales	PEDERNALES	42	7	Diagonal	Straight	Incurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Incurvate	Horizontal	Straight	T	N.A.
41CV1341	1908	15/70	430295	Marshall	MARSHALL	07	7	Diagonal	Straight	Straight	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Incurvate	Barbed	Straight	Expanding	Proximal
	IF01	15/72	430405	Marshall	MARSHALL		7	Diagonal	Straight	Incurvate	Nonangular	Middle Archaic	Straight	Horizontal	Incurvate	Expanding	N.A.
	IF01	16/69	430406	Castroville	CASTROVILLE	..	0					Late Archaic					P/M
41CV0337	0036	13/71	430034	Castroville	CASTROVILLE	10	7	Diagonal	Incurvate	Excurvate	Nonangular	Late Archaic	Incurvate	Barbed	Straight	Expanding	N.A.
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430357	Ellis	ELLIS	08	7	Diagonal	Straight	Excurvate	Nonangular	Late Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Incurvate	Expanding	N.A.
	IF03	16/70	430409	Ensor	ENSOR	02	7	Diagonal	Straight	Straight	Nonangular	Terminal Archaic	Incurvate	Barbed	Straight	Expanding	P/M
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430036	Ensor	ENSOR	21	7	Diagonal	Straight	Straight	Nonangular	Terminal Archaic	Incurvate	Barbed	Incurvate	Expanding	P/M
41CV0334	0033	14/72	430030	Ensor	ENSOR	34	7	Diagonal	Straight	Incurvate	Nonangular	Terminal Archaic	Incurvate	Barbed	Incurvate	Expanding	P/M
41CV0115		15/71	430400	Ensor	ENSOR	35	7	Lateral	Incurvate	Recurvate	Nonangular	Terminal Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Recurvate	Expanding	N.A.
41CV0336	0035	13/72	430032	Darl	DARL	02	7	Diagonal	Straight	Incurvate	Nonangular	Transitional Arch.	Incurvate	Tapered	Straight	Expanding	P/M
41CV1346	1913	14/70	430311	Darl	DARL	40	7	Diagonal	Straight	Excurvate	Nonangular	Transitional Arch.	Incurvate	Tapered	Straight	Expanding	P/M
41CV1334	1901	16/70	430258	Darl	DARL	41	7	Diagonal	Straight	Straight	Nonangular	Transitional Archaic	Straight	Tapered	Straight	Parallel	P/M
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430046	None	GODLEY	07	7	Diagonal	Straight	Straight	Nonangular	Transitional Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Incurvate	C	P/M
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430037	Scallorn	SCALLORN	UN	0					Austin					P/M
41CV1334	1901	16/70	430257	Scallorn	SCALLORN	UN	0					Austin					P/M
	IF01	13/71	430401	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					N.A.
	IF01	14/72	430402	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					P/M
	IF01	17/69	430410	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Medial
	IF01	17/70	430413	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					N.A.
	IF02	16/70	430408	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					P/M
41CV0336	0035	13/72	430033	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Proximal
41CV0337	0037	14/72	430038	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					P/M
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430040	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					P/M
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430042	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Proximal
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430045	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Medial
41CV0603	0674	17/70	430075	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Medial
41CV0903	1353	17/64	430104	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Proximal
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430117	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Medial
41CV1329	1896	15/71	430232	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Proximal
41CV1329	1896	15/70	430236	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Medial
41CV1346	1913	14/70	430310	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					P/M
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430312	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Medial
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430316	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					P/M
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430317	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Proximal
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430352	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					N.A.
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430354	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					N.A.
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430355	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Proximal
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430361	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					P/M
41CV1356	1923	18/69	430369	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					P/M
41CV1359	1926	19/69	430389	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Medial
41CV0115		15/71	430399	None	UNTYPED DART	UN	0					General Archaic					Medial
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430356	None	UNTYPED DART	13	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Straight	Nonangular	General Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Straight	Parallel	P/M
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430121	None	UNTYPED DART	49	7	Diagonal	Straight	Recurvate	Nonangular	General Archaic	Straight	Tapered	Incurvate	Expanding	P/M
41CV1330	1897	16/71	430239	None	UNTYPED DART	50	7	Lateral	Straight	Excurvate	Nonangular	General Archaic	Incurvate	Tapered	Incurvate	Expanding	P/M
41CV0903	1353	17/64	430105	None	UNTYPED DART	51	7	Diagonal	Straight	Excurvate	Nonangular	General Archaic	Excurvate	Tapered	Straight	Parallel	P/M
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430351	None	UNTYPED DART	52	7	Diagonal	Excurvate	Incurvate	Nonangular	General Archaic	Incurvate	Horizontal	Straight	Parallel	N.A.
	IF01	16/70	430407	None	UNTYPED ARROW	UN	0					Late Prehistoric					Medial
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430035	None	UNTYPED ARROW	UN	0					Late Prehistoric					Medial
41CV0603	0674	17/70	430077	None	DART PREFORM	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV0334	0033	14/72	430029	None	DART PREFORM	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430041	None	DART PREFORM	N.A.	0					Unknown					P/M
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430116	None	DART PREFORM	N.A.	0					Unknown					.
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430118	None	DART PREFORM	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430350	None	DART PREFORM	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430358	None	DART PREFORM	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV1329	1896	14/70	430238	None	BIFACE 2 (Primary)	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV1330	1897	16/71	430241	None	PERFORATOR	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430313	None	CLEAR FORK TOOL	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430113	None	BIFACE FRAGMENT	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV0618	0695	16/70	430103	None	UNIFACE SCRAPER		0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV1329	1896	15/71	430237	None	UNIFACE SCRAPER	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430314	None	UNIFACE SCRAPER	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV0956	1411	15/20	430109	None	HAMMERSTONE	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430315	None	HAMMERSTONE	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV0115		15/69	430398	None	HAMMERSTONE	N.A.	0					Unknown					N.A.
41CV1329	1896	15/70	430235	57	DAWSON	01	7	Diagonal	Straight	Excurvate	Nonangular	57	Straight	Tapered	Straight	Parallel	P/M

KEY: CAT.NO.=Catalog Number; Orient.=Orientation; Modi.=Modification; UN=Undefined; N.A.=Not Applicable; P/M=Proximal/Medial

Table 24. Prehistoric Cultural Affiliation by Site.

TARL	FIELD	QUAD	CATALOG NUMBER	TOOL TYPE	CULTURAL AFFINITY
	IF01	15/72	430405	MARSHALL	Middle Archaic
	IF01	16/69	430406	CASTROVILLE	Late Archaic
	IF01	13/71	430401	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
	IF01	14/72	430402	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
	IF01	17/69	430410	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
	IF01	17/70	430413	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
	IF01	16/70	430407	UNTYPED ARROW POINT	Late Prehistoric
	IF02	16/70	430408	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
	IF03	16/70	430409	ENSOR	Terminal Archaic
41CV0115		15/71	430400	ENSOR	Terminal Archaic
41CV0115		15/71	430399	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0115		15/69	430398	HAMMERSTONE	Unknown
41CV0334	0033	14/72	430029	DART POINT PREFORM	Unknown
41CV0334	0033	14/72	430031	WELLS	Early Archaic
41CV0334	0033	14/72	430030	ENSOR	Terminal Archaic
41CV0336	0035	13/72	430032	DARL	Transitional Archaic
41CV0336	0035	13/72	430033	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0337	0036	13/71	430034	CASTROVILLE	Late Archaic
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430036	ENSOR	Terminal Archaic
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430037	SCALLORN	Austin
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430038	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0338	0037	14/72	430035	UNTYPED ARROW POINT	Late Prehistoric
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430044	TRAVIS	Middle Archaic
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430046	GODLEY	Transitional Archaic
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430040	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430042	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430045	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0339	0038	14/72	430041	DART POINT PREFORM	Unknown
41CV0603	0674	17/70	430076	GOWER	Early Archaic
41CV0603	0674	17/70	430075	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0603	0674	17/70	430077	DART POINT PREFORM	Unknown
41CV0618	0695	16/70	430102	PEDERNALES	Middle Archaic
41CV0618	0695	16/70	430103	UNIFACE SCRAPER	Unknown
41CV0903	1353	17/64	430104	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0903	1353	17/64	430105	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0955	1410	16/70	430107	MARTINDALE	Early Archaic
41CV0955	1410	16/70	430106	BULVERDE	Middle Archaic
41CV0955	1410	16/70	430108	PEDERNALES	Middle Archaic
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430114	PLAINVIEW	Paleo-Indian
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430115	UVALDE	Early Archaic
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430112	TRAVIS	Middle Archaic
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430111	TRAVIS	Middle Archaic
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430110	PEDERNALES	Middle Archaic
41CV0956	1411	15/70	430113	BIFACE FRAGMENT	Unknown
41CV0956	1411	15/20	430109	HAMMERSTONE	Unknown
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430119	MARTINDALE	Early Archaic
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430117	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430121	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430116	DART POINT PREFORM	Unknown
41CV0957	1412	15/70	430118	DART POINT PREFORM	Unknown
41CV1319	1886	15/73	430124	GOWER	Early Archaic
41CV1319	1886	15/73	430123	WELLS	Early Archaic
41CV1319	1886	15/73	430122	PEDERNALES	Middle Archaic
41CV1329	1896	15/71	430233	ANGOSTURA	Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic
41CV1329	1896	15/71	430232	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1329	1896	15/70	430236	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1329	1896	14/70	430238	BIFACE 2 (PRIMARY STAGE)	Unknown
41CV1329	1896	15/71	430237	UNIFACE SCRAPER	Unknown
41CV1329	1896	15/70	430235	DAWSON	57
41CV1330	1897	16/71	430240	PEDERNALES	Middle Archaic
41CV1330	1897	16/71	430239	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1330	1897	16/71	430241	PERFORATOR	Unknown
41CV1333	1900	18/71	430256	TRAVIS	Middle Archaic
41CV1334	1901	16/70	430258	DARL	Transitional Archaic
41CV1334	1901	16/70	430257	SCALLORN	Austin
41CV1340	1907	15/70	430294	PEDERNALES	Middle Archaic
41CV1341	1908	15/70	430295	MARSHALL	Middle Archaic
41CV1346	1913	14/70	430311	DARL	Transitional Archaic
41CV1346	1913	14/70	430310	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430312	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430316	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430317	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430313	CLEAR FORK TOOL	Unknown
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430314	UNIFACE SCRAPER	Unknown
41CV1348	1915	17/69	430315	HAMMERSTONE	Unknown
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430359	GOWER	Early Archaic
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430349	GOWER	Early Archaic
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430353	TRAVIS	Middle Archaic
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430360	TRAVIS	Middle Archaic
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430357	ELLIS	Late Archaic
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430352	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430354	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430355	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430361	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1354	1921	18/69	430356	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430351	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430350	DART POINT PREFORM	Unknown
41CV1354	1921	19/69	430358	DART POINT PREFORM	Unknown
41CV1356	1923	18/69	430370	PLAINVIEW	Paleo-Indian
41CV1356	1923	18/69	430369	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic
41CV1359	1926	19/69	430389	UNTYPED DART POINT	General Archaic

Table 25. *Historic Sites Environmental Data.*

TARL	FIELD	EAST QUAD.	NORTH QUAD.	DRAINAGE	ENV. ZONE	CREEK/ CREST	LANDFORM	POSITION	ELEV. (feet)	VEGETATION ZONE	PERENNIAL WATER	DISTANCE TO P.WATER	NEAREST WATER	DISTANCE TO N.WATER	AREA (m^2)	EXPO.	COND.	PERCENT DISTURBED	SLOPE
41CV0324	14	13	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Slope	Slope	1000	Wooded (0-25%)	Cottonwood Ck.	650	Int. creek	100	38,438	Fair	Fair	75	3-10%
41CV0486	449	15	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Slope	Slope	1000	Grass/trees	Shoal Ck.	575	Int. creek	100	11,719	Good	Fair	70	0-3%
41CV0577	624	15	73	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Ridge/Flat.	Top	930	Grasslands	Cottonwood Ck.	1,320	Int. creek	100	4,044	Good	Fair	60	0-3%
41CV0605	678	19	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Spur	Slope	900	Grass/trees	Turnover Ck.	800	Int. creek	100	10,625	Fair	Poor	80	0-3%
41CV0606	679	18	71	Leon	Lowland	Creek	Spur	Slope	850	Grass/trees	Shoal Ck.	425	Int. creek	100	86,875	Good	Fair	81	0-3%
41CV1320	1887	15	73	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Bench	Top	950	Grasslands	Cottonwood Ck.	1,300	Int. creek	200	20,750	Good	Fair	75	3-10%
41CV1321	1888	17	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Knoll	Top	880	Grass/trees	Shoal Ck.	700	Int. creek	50	13,281	Fair	Fair	80	0-3%
41CV1322	1889	14	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Slope	Base	970	Grass/trees	12	400	Int. creek	100	45,469	Good	Fair	85	10-30%
41CV1323	1890	14	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Slope	Slope	955	Grass/trees	12	300	Int. creek	150	43,750	Fair	Fair	60	3-10%
41CV1324	1891	14	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Ridge/Flat.	Slope	995	Grass/trees	Cottonwood Ck.	720	Int. creek	300	556	Good	Good	75	3-10%
41CV1325	1892	16	71	Leon	Lowland	Creek	Sec. Terrace	Base	875	Grass/trees	Shoal Ck.	125	Shoal Ck.	125	33,281	Good	Fair	80	0-3%
41CV1326	1893	15	71	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Bench	Slope	895	Grass/trees	12	150	12	150	20,781	Good	Poor	75	3-10%
41CV1327	1894	13	71	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Bench	Slope	1020	Wooded (25-50%)	Cottonwood Ck.	0	Int. creek	300	469	Good	Good	60	3-10%
41CV1328	1895	16	70	Leon	Upland	Crest	Ridge/Flat.	Top	1025	Wooded (0-25%)	Shoal Ck.	1,050	Int. creek	1,050	40,156	Good	Fair	80	0-3%
41CV1331	1898	16	71	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Knoll	Base	880	Grass/trees	Shoal Ck.	130	Int. creek	10	87,500	Fair	Fair	60	0-3%
41CV1332	1899	19	71	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Ridge/Flat.	Slope	880	Grasslands	Shoal Ck.	1,150	Int. creek	200	17,000	Fair	Fair	35	0-3%
41CV1335	1902	16	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Slope	Base	970	Wooded (0-25%)	Shoal Ck.	1,100	Int. creek	100	17,969	Fair	Fair	55	0-3%
41CV1336	1903	16	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Bench	Slope	1005	Wooded (0-25%)	Shoal Ck.	1,250	Int. creek	150	25	Good	Good	20	3-10%
41CV1337	1904	16	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Draw	Slope	1020	Wooded (25-50%)	Shoal Ck.	1,700	Int. creek	50	781	Good	Good	20	45-100%
41CV1338	1905	15	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Draw	Top	1025	Wooded (25-50%)	Shoal Ck.	1,800	Int. creek	10	938	Fair	Poor	90	0-3%
41CV1339	1906	15	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Terrace	Top	900	Grasslands	Shoal Ck.	60	Shoal Ck.	60	10,156	Fair	Poor	70	10-30%
41CV1343	1910	15	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Bench	Slope	1005	Grass/trees	Shoal Ck.	800	Int. creek	100	12,344	Fair	Fair	87	0-3%
41CV1344	1911	15	68	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Ridge/Flat.	Slope	1025	Wooded (0-25%)	Shoal Ck.	700	Int. creek	200	3,500	Poor	Poor	85	10-30%
41CV1348	1914	17	69	Leon	Lowland	Creek	Sec. Terrace	Top	890	Grass/trees	Turnover Ck.	1,250	Turnover Ck.	35	7,344	Fair	Poor	60	0-3%
41CV1349	1916	17	69	Leon	Lowland	Creek	Bench	Slope	925	Wooded (0-25%)	Turnover Ck.	1,815	Turnover Ck.	100	23,281	Good	Fair	65	3-10%
41CV1350	1917	17	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Slope	Slope	965	Wooded (0-25%)	Turnover Ck.	1,750	Int. creek	50	4,688	Poor	Poor	50	0-3%
41CV1351	1918	17	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Knoll	Slope	950	Wooded (0-25%)	Shoal Ck.	1,125	Int. creek	125	80,625	Good	Fair	80	3-10%
41CV1355	1922	18	69	Leon	Lowland	Creek	Terrace	Top	840	Grasslands	Turnover Ck.	40	Turnover Ck.	30	21,562	Poor	Poor	80	10-30%
41CV1357	1924	18	69	Leon	Lowland	Crest	Bench	Slope	900	Grass/trees	Turnover Ck.	1,120	Turnover Ck.	250	32,969	Good	Fair	67	0-3%
41CV1358	1925	17	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Spur	Slope	910	Grass/trees	Turnover Ck.	1,250	Int. creek	100	4,375	Fair	Fair	55	10-30%
41CV1360	1927	19	69	Leon	Lowland	Crest	Sec. Terrace	Slope	835	Grass/trees	Turnover Ck.	100	Turnover Ck.	100	61,600	Fair	Poor	90	0-3%

* QUAD.=QUADLINE; ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Int. Upland=Intermediate Upland; LANDFORM: Sec. Terrace=Secondary Terrace, Ridge/Plat.=Ridge/Plateau; VEGETATION ZONE: Grass/Trees=Grasslands with Scattered Trees; NEAREST WATER: Int. Creek=Intermittent Creek; EXPO.=EXPOSURE; COND.=CONDITION.

TARL	FIELD	ARTIFACT DENSITY	PERIOD UNKNOWN	MIDDLE 19th CENT.	LATE 19th CENT.	LATE 19th/ EARLY 20th CENT.	EARLY 20th CENT.	DEPRESSION PERIOD	MILITARY PERIOD	COARSE EARTHENWARE	UNDEC. WHITEWARE	DECORATED WHITEWARE	STONEWARE	PORCELAIN	MAKERS MARK	PIPES
41CV0486	449	Low	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0605	678	Low	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1320	1887	Low	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1322	1889	Medium	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1324	1891	High	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1326	1893	Medium	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1328	1895	Medium	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1332	1899	Low	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1336	1903	High	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1338	1905	Low	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1343	1910	Medium	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1347	1914	Low	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1350	1917	Low	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1355	1922	Low	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1358	1925	Low	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

TARL	FIELD	CERAMIC TOYS	OTHER CERAMICS	BOTTLE GLASS	BRANDY/ WHISKEY BOTTLES	CANNING JARS	COLD CREAM JARS	CONDIMENT JARS	KEROSENE LAMP PARTS	MEDICINE BOTTLES	DEPRESSION GLASS	LAVENDER GLASS	INSULATORS LINERS	MILK GLASS LID LINERS	SOFT DRINK BOTTLES	TUMBLERS
41CV0486	449	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV0605	678	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1320	1887	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1322	1889	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1324	1891	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent
41CV1326	1893	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1328	1895	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present
41CV1332	1899	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1336	1903	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1338	1905	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1343	1910	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1347	1914	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1350	1917	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1355	1922	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1358	1925	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present

TARL	FIELD	OTHER GLASS	BARREL HOOPS	BUCKET	CAR PARTS	CHAINS	CLOTHING	FARM MACHINERY	GUNS/ GUN PARTS	HAND TOOLS	HORSE HARDWARE	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	PLOW PARTS	TIN CANS TOYS	METAL	TRACTOR PARTS
41CV0486	449	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV0605	678	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1320	1887	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1322	1889	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1324	1891	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1326	1893	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1328	1895	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present
41CV1332	1899	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1336	1903	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1338	1905	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1343	1910	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1347	1914	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1350	1917	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1355	1922	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1358	1925	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent

TARL	FIELD	WAGON/ WAGON PARTS	WASHTUB	OTHER METAL	ASPHALT SHINGLES	BRICKS	BRICK W/ MAKER'S MARK	FLAT GLASS	FOUNDATION MATERIAL	STRUCTURAL HARDWARE	TILES	ROOFING MATERIALS	WOODEN PLANKS/ POSTS	OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL	LEATHER	PLASTIC
41CV0486	449	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0605	678	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1320	1887	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1322	1889	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1324	1891	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1326	1893	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1328	1895	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1332	1899	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1336	1903	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1338	1905	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1343	1910	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1347	1914	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1350	1917	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1355	1922	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1358	1925	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table 26. Continued.

TARL	FIELD	BUTCHERED BONE	GRAPHITE BATTERY CORE	RUBBER	MORTAR	WINDMILL PARTS	BRIDGE	CHIMNEY FALL/HEARTH	CISTERN PIERS	FOUNDATION SLAB	CONCRETE	CONCRETE TANK	CORRAL	DEPRESSION	DIP TANK	DOMESTIC VEGETATION
41CV0486	449	3	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0605	678	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1320	1887	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1322	1889	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1324	1891	2	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1326	1893	2	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1328	1895	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1332	1899	2	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1336	1903	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1338	1905	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1343	1910	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1347	1914	2	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
41CV1350	1917	3	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1355	1922	2	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1358	1925	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

TARL	FIELD	EXTANT STRUCTURE	FENCE	FOUNDATIONS	PAVING STONES	ROOT CELLAR	RUBBLE	EARTHEN STOCKTANK	STONE WALL	TROUGH FEATURES	WELL	WINDMILL	OTHER
41CV0486	449	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0605	678	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present
41CV1320	1887	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent
41CV1322	1889	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1324	1891	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1326	1893	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1328	1895	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1332	1899	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent
41CV1336	1903	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1338	1905	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1343	1910	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1347	1914	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present
41CV1350	1917	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present
41CV1355	1922	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent
41CV1358	1925	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent

TARL	FIELD	EAST QUAD.	NORTH QUAD.	DRAINAGE	ENV. ZONE	CREEK/ CREST	LANDFORM	POSITION	ELEV. (feet)	VEGETATION ZONE	PERENNIAL WATER	DISTANCE TO P.WATER	NEAREST WATER	DISTANCE TO N.WATER	AREA (m^2)	EXPO.	COND.	PERCENT DISTURBED	SLOPE
41CV0115	0	15	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Ridge/Plat.	Top	1110	Wooded (0-25%)	.	950	Int. creek	50	1,135,000	Good	Good	55	3-10%
41CV0334	33	14	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Knoll	Slope	1020	Bareground	Cottonwood Ck.	500	Int. creek	100	12,700	Good	Poor	90	3-10%
41CV0335	34	14	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Bench	Slope	980	Wooded (0-25%)	Cottonwood Ck.	500	Int. creek	200	7,813	Fair	Poor	85	3-10%
41CV0336	35	13	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Bench	Slope	1015	Wooded (0-25%)	Cottonwood Ck.	440	Int. creek	200	5,000	Fair	Good	45	3-10%
41CV0337	36	13	71	Leon	Upland	0	Ridge/Plat.	Slope	1090	Wooded (0-25%)	12	680	Int. creek	100	185,000	Poor	Fair	85	3-10%
41CV0338	37	14	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Knoll	Top	1025	Bareground	Cottonwood Ck.	625	Int. creek	100	12,968	Good	Poor	85	3-10%
41CV0339	38	13	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Slope	Slope	990	Wooded (0-25%)	Cottonwood Ck.	625	Int. creek	100	52,656	Good	Fair	80	3-10%
41CV0384	326	17	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Knoll	Top	880	Grass/Trees	Shoal Ck.	700	Int. creek	50	165,000	Fair	Fair	45	3-10%
41CV0395	327	17	72	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Knoll	Top	910	Bareground	Shoal Ck.	1,200	Int. creek	200	7,969	Good	Fair	41	0-3%
41CV0397	329	17	71	Leon	Lowland	Crest	Slope	Slope	810	Grass/Trees	Shoal Ck.	600	Int. creek	100	417,500	Fair	Fair	60	0-3%
41CV0603	674	17	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Outlier	Slope	950	Wooded (0-25%)	Shoal Ck.	1,075	Int. creek	200	127,500	Good	Fair	75	10-30%
41CV0618	695	16	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Spur	Slope	935	Wooded (25-50%)	Shoal Ck.	425	Int. creek	100	80,000	Good	Poor	90	10-30%
41CV0903	1353	17	68	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Terrace	Slope	925	Wooded (25-50%)	Turnover Ck.	1,875	Turnover Ck.	200	115,000	Fair	Fair	55	3-10%
41CV0955	1410	16	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Ridge/Plat.	Base	900	Grass/Trees	Shoal Ck.	120	Shoal Ck.	120	96,250	Fair	Good	65	0-3%
41CV0956	1411	15	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Bench	Slope	950	.	Shoal Ck.	150	Shoal Ck.	150	162,500	Good	Good	40	10-30%
41CV0957	1412	15	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Terrace	Slope	900	Wooded (75-100%)	Shoal Ck.	120	Shoal Ck.	120	56,000	Poor	Poor	80	10-30%
41CV1319	1886	15	73	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Knoll	Slope	950	Bareground	Cottonwood Ck.	1,100	Int. creek	200	52,500	Good	Poor	90	3-10%
41CV1329	1896	15	71	Leon	Lowland	.	Terrace	Slope	900	Grasslands	Shoal Ck.	200	Int. creek	100	915,000	Good	Good	25	0-3%
41CV1330	1897	16	71	Leon	Lowland	Ck.	Terrace	Slope	880	Grass/Trees	Shoal Ck.	300	Shoal Ck.	300	281,250	Fair	Fair	75	30-65%
41CV1333	1900	18	71	Leon	Lowland	Ck.	Spur	Slope	825	Grasslands	Shoal Ck.	250	Int. creek	100	136,250	Good	Fair	70	10-30%
41CV1334	1901	16	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Bench	Slope	1000	Wooded (0-25%)	Shoal Ck.	1,200	Int. creek	150	75,625	Fair	Poor	80	0-3%
41CV1340	1907	15	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Spur	Slope	925	Wooded (25-50%)	Shoal Ck.	330	Int. creek	50	34,800	Fair	Poor	85	3-10%
41CV1341	1908	15	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Spur	Slope	1000	Grass/Trees	Shoal Ck.	450	Int. creek	100	26,875	Fair	Fair	70	3-10%
41CV1342	1909	15	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Bench	Slope	1035	Wooded (0-25%)	Shoal Ck.	700	Int. creek	150	74,375	Good	Fair	80	10-30%
41CV1345	1912	15	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Bench	Slope	1025	Wooded (0-25%)	Shoal Ck.	1,100	Int. creek	100	13,900	Fair	Poor	85	3-10%
41CV1346	1913	14	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Slope	Slope	900	Grass/Trees	Shoal Ck.	150	Shoal Ck.	610	147,500	Fair	Fair	75	3-10%
41CV1348	1915	17	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Slope	Slope	950	Grass/Trees	Turnover Ck.	1,500	Turnover Ck.	375	822,500	Poor	Fair	90	3-10%
41CV1352	1919	17	70	Leon	Int. Upland	Crest	Bench	Top	925	Grasslands	Shoal Ck.	850	Int. creek	150	47,500	Good	Fair	70	0-3%
41CV1353	1920	17	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Bench	Slope	925	Grass/Trees	Turnover Ck.	1,300	Int. creek	100	30,625	Fair	Poor	95	3-10%
41CV1354	1921	18	69	Leon	Int. Upland	Creek	Sec. Terrace	Slope	900	Grass/Trees	Turnover Ck.	480	Int. creek	100	174,375	Good	Good	45	3-10%
41CV1356	1923	18	69	Leon	Lowland	Creek	Pri. Terrace	Top	840	Grasslands	Turnover Ck.	50	Turnover Ck.	50	34,375	Good	Fair	65	10-30%
41CV1359	1926	18	69	Leon	Lowland	Creek	Bench	Slope	825	Wooded (0-25%)	Turnover Ck.	100	Int. creek	50	136,875	Good	Fair	65	10-30%

* QUAD.=QUADLINE; ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE: Int. Upland=Intermediate Upland; LANDFORM: Sec. Terrace=Secondary Terrace, Ridge/Plat.=Ridge/Plateau; VEGETATION ZONE: Grass/Trees=Grasslands with Scattered Trees; NEAREST WATER: Int. Creek=Intermittent Creek; EXPO.=EXPOSURE; COND.=CONDITION.

Table 28. Prehistoric Sites Cultural Data.

TARL	FIELD	FEATURE	CHARCOAL	BONE	SHELL	DENSITY	BURNED ROCK	FLAKES	CHIPS	BIFACE TYPE I	BIFACE TYPE II	BIFACE TYPE III	BORER	BIFACIAL SCRAPER	MODIFIED BIFACE
41CV0115	.	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	High	1	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0334	33	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	2	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0335	34	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	None	1	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0336	35	12	Absent	Absent	Present	Medium	2	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0337	36	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	0	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0338	37	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	1	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0339	38	BRN	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	3	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0394	326	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	0	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0395	327	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	0	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0397	329	BRN	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	1	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV0603	674	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	2	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0618	695	BRN	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	3	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0903	1353	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	1	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0955	1410	12	Absent	Absent	Present	Medium	2	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0956	1411	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	High	2	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent
41CV0957	1412	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	1	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1319	1886	BR Bear/Shel	Present	Absent	Present	Medium	3	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1329	1896	.	Absent	Present	Absent	Medium	1	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent
41CV1330	1897	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	0	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1333	1900	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	1	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1334	1901	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	2	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1340	1907	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	1	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1341	1908	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	1	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1342	1909	BRN	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	2	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1345	1912	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	2	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1346	1913	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	1	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1348	1915	12	Absent	Absent	Present	Low	2	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1352	1919	BRN	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	3	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1353	1920	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Low	2	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1354	1921	Slab Hearth	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	2	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1356	1923	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	Medium	2	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1359	1926	0	Absent	Absent	Absent	None	3	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent

TARL	FIELD	DART	ARROW	UNIFACIAL BLANK	RETOUCHED FLAKE	RETOUCHED BLADE	SIDE SCRAPER	END SCRAPER	GRAVER	BURIN	OTHER UNIFACIAL	CORE	HAMMER	CHOPPER	MANO	METATE
41CV0115	.	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent
41CV0334	33	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0335	34	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0336	35	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV0337	36	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0338	37	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0339	38	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present
41CV0394	326	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0395	327	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0397	329	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0603	674	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0618	695	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0903	1353	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0955	1410	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0956	1411	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV0957	1412	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1319	1886	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1329	1896	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1330	1897	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1333	1900	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1334	1901	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1340	1907	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1341	1908	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1342	1909	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1345	1912	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1346	1913	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1348	1915	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
41CV1352	1919	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present
41CV1353	1920	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1354	1921	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
41CV1356	1923	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
41CV1359	1926	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent

(Table continues on the following page.)

TARL	FIELD	GROUND STONE	NO. OF TRANSECT INTERVALS	TOTAL DEBITAGE ON TRANSECT	TOTAL TOOLS ON TRANSECT	TOTAL ECOFACTS ON TRANSECT	BURNED ROCK DENSITY
41CV0115	.	Absent	120	1125	195	0	Light
41CV0334	33	Absent	24	0	0	0	Absent
41CV0335	34	Absent	400	0	0	0	Absent
41CV0336	35	Absent	34	69	10	3	Light
41CV0337	36	Absent	140	88	4	0	Absent
41CV0338	37	Absent	30	3	2	0	Light
41CV0339	38	Absent	54	34	6	0	Light
41CV0394	326	Absent	122	103	28	0	Absent
41CV0395	327	Absent	25	5	3	0	Absent
41CV0397	329	Absent	380	442	47	0	Absent
41CV0603	674	Absent	100	19	6	0	Light
41CV0618	695	Absent	120	23	6	0	Light
41CV0903	1353	Absent	153	291	20	0	Light
41CV0955	1410	Absent	150	414	.	0	Absent
41CV0956	1411	Absent	164	55	11	0	Light
41CV0957	1412	Absent	65	162	16	0	Light
41CV1319	1886	Absent	95	59	8	2	Light
41CV1329	1896	Absent	366	600	109	0	Absent
41CV1330	1897	Absent	135	85	5	0	Light
41CV1333	1900	Absent	100	53	8	0	Light
41CV1334	1901	Absent	77	118	4	0	Light
41CV1340	1907	Absent	67	69	8	0	Light
41CV1341	1908	Absent	43	55	5	0	Absent
41CV1342	1909	Absent	96	114	13	0	Light
41CV1345	1912	Absent	51	25	2	0	Light
41CV1346	1913	Absent	118	214	13	0	Light
41CV1348	1915	Absent	238	81	12	0	Light
41CV1352	1919	Absent	68	38	7	0	Light
41CV1353	1920	Absent	50	30	1	0	Light
41CV1354	1921	Absent	180	148	44	0	Light
41CV1356	1923	Absent	120	88	7	2	Light
41CV1359	1926	Absent	140	42	4	0	Light

FEATURE: BRM=Burned Rock Mound; BH Hear/Shel=Burned Rock Hearth and Shell.